THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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STATE MAKES READY TO TAKE CENSUS FIGURES

Enumerators Will Soon Be Appointed by Director of Bureau of Statistics for Work Which Will Begin April 1

EXAMINATIONS TAKEN

Maps and Instruction Concerning Boundaries for Each District Being Prepared by Deputy W. G. Grundy

In the cities and towns of Massachusetts 2000 enumerators will be appointed soon by Charles F. Gettemy, director of the state bureau of statistics, to take the $400,000 census for 1915, starting April 1, following the receipt of their commissions and material, including separate forms for family, female, male and civil war veteran statistics.

The examinations of about 3600 applicants are now being marked and folders containing a map and instructions concerning its boundaries for each district to be taken by an enumerator are being prepared under direction of William G. Grundy, deputy director.

Offices Are Made Ready

Hundreds of narrow shelves to hold the schedules that will be returned by the enumerators are now being put up along the walls in most of the rooms of the four-story dwelling on Beacon hill in which the census department is now established. Large bundles of forms of all kinds for instructing the enumerators, for making extra supply requests or recording supply and census data are being made ready for distribution.

With the selection of the enumerators from the most successful applicants, acceptance of their commissions and material, the preparatory work for this census that started last July will have been completed. Then the checking up and recording of returns will commence and the population statistics will probably be made known this fall, although all of the census data will not be compiled for two or three years.

Mr. Gettemy has held about 40 examinations in the cities and towns for which he had to arrange for the use of halls, proctors, some official to whom he could ship the supplies, and notification of all of the applicants. Although there were upwards of 6000 applicants only about 60 per cent took the examinations.

Out of the 88 substitute letter carriers of Boston who applied only 45 took the examinations. Mr. Gettemy remarked in this connection that there was no evidence of any higher rating on their papers than the average applicant.

1800 Applicants in Boston

There were 1800 applicants for the 400 positions to be disposed of in Boston. In some of the towns, however, Mr. Gettemy has considerable difficulty in securing any applicant, but he is unable to use the surplus from the cities because the expense of sending and keeping the enumerators would be too great in proportion to the small salary paid for the work. Sooner or later he succeeds in obtaining an enumerator.

Agents of the bureau for some time have been visiting districts that change and making notes as to the character of the population, so that Mr. Gettemy may know whether to select a Greek, Pole or Italian, if he has one among the applicants, to send into the districts where those and other races predominate. The congestion of these districts is also noted so that the various communities may be divided as equally as possible.

Each enumerator is given approximately a district containing 2000 persons. His district is distinctly bounded as shown by the map which is given to him. In some cases the bureau has been obliged to make its own maps in order to be sure that all of the streets and byways were in.

The Census in Boston

The census in Boston is to be taken by assessors' blocks, in compliance with an order of the city council last October. There are about 4000 of these blocks and for each one a map must be cut out. The bureau is now making these divisions as rapidly as the city sends in the maps, although Mr. Gettemy is working on the assumption that the ward lines which are now before the court will remain as at present.

The enumerators are paid by name this year, and Mr. Gettemy expects to save thousands of dollars by this change from the day basis. All over the state the rate for a family and for a civil war veteran is 1 cent, but the individual names vary in price. In Boston the rate on the last is 2½ cents each.

The numerous cards and forms upon which the enumerators must report their daily work, total work and all detail transactions must check up accurately in the census office before the work of an enumerator is approved. The auditing and cost accounting department has been established on a very strict basis, so that Mr. Gettemy may know at the end of every month just what each particular branch of the work has cost. Mr. Gettemy expects to increase his force rapidly in the census department to a maximum of 150 when the returns commence to come in.

STEAMER DUNSLEY GOES TO BRITAIN WITH FULL CARGO

Allan Liner Pretorian Also Taking Aboard Freight and Passengers for Port of Glasgow

Two more full cargoes go to Europe on the British steamers Dunsley, chartered to the Cunard line, and the Pretorian of the Allan line. The former left Boston today for Liverpool; the latter steams tomorrow afternoon for Glasgow with 20 cabin passengers and 60 steerage besides a capacity freight.

Many of the Pretorian's passengers are Canadians; 12 are Russians bound to Petrograd. Others are Phillip T. Goldin of Springfield, Ralph Lapsly of Quincy and Mr. and Mrs. David Cairns of Boston.

The Pretorian's freight manifest includes 104,000 bushels of wheat, 500 tons provisions, 5000 barrels apples, 1500 barrels syrup, 306 tons steel and 500 tons leather.

The Dunsley took 121,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels barley, 1100 tons provisions, 300 tons flour, 1500 bales cotton, 5000 barrels of apples, 225 tons steel and a great quantity of miscellaneous merchandise.

B. & M. TRUSTEES' BILL HEARING IS RESUMED TODAY

Former Public Service Commissioner Anderson Indorses Measure in the Main and Praises Efforts of Its Drafters

George W. Anderson, former member of the public service commission, and representative of this state in the negotiations with the federal government which led up to the issuing of the decree ordering the New Haven road to transfer its Boston & Maine stock to trustees appointed by the court, appeared before the committee on railroads this morning at the State House to discuss the trustees' bill providing for a reorganization of the Boston & Maine system.

In the main, Mr. Anderson supported the trustees' bill, but he condemned the provision which would permit them to deal with the Hampden Railroad Company as though that company were at present leased to the Boston & Maine.

The selection of the trustees was reviewed by Mr. Anderson, who stated that in every case the individual was chosen because of his independence of thought and action, and because he could not be controlled. The results of their work, Mr. Anderson said, have been such that if the work were all to be done over again, he did not believe a better set of men could be found.

Taking up then the provisions of the bill, Mr. Anderson said he cannot assent to Judge Knowlton's opinion that the bill supersedes the so-called string bill. He said there has never been, in his opinion, any Massachusetts law, including the so-called railroad holding company act of 1909, which is obnoxious to the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Anderson said he believed the Boston & Maine should be given authority to buy the properties or stock of leased lines, and to consolidate with such lines; he could see no objection to allowing such companies to trade among themselves as they see fit, without approval of the public service commission, provided there is no stock-watering and no increase in fixed charges, and he favored that provision of the bill, provided its provisions are so drawn as to keep the parties within the prescribed lines, but he was doubtful whether as at present drawn it would have that effect.

Referring to the Hampden road, Mr. Anderson said he did not believe that it should be dealt with as a leased line, because such treatment of it would be certain to weaken the position of the trustees.

Mr. Mayberry, counsel for the Boston & Maine trustees, read letters from officials of several of the leased lines, indorsing the fundamental purpose of the trustees' bill.

Summing up the case of the trustees, Mr. Mayberry said it has been shown

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WOMEN'S RIGHT TO BALLOT NOW GOES TO VOTERS

House Acceptance of Amendment by Record Roll of 196 to 33 Practically Completes Legislation Needed

ONE - HOUR DEBATE

Representatives Give Reasons for Granting Franchise — Letter From Opponents—Winning of 60-Year Fight Celebrated

Leaders of the equal suffrage movement in Massachusetts, in the Legislature and without, are planning a statewide campaign in the interests of complete enfranchisement for women, to be continued right up to the time of the state election in November, when the suffrage amendment will be submitted to the male electorate for acceptance or rejection.

There is much rejoicing in suffrage circles at the overwhelming vote by which the House yesterday accepted the suffrage amendment, 196 voting in favor to 33 in opposition. It was the largest favorable vote ever cast in the Massachusetts Legislature on equal suffrage, last year's roll-call being 179 to 50.

Legislation Complete

Yesterday's favorable action by the House was practically the final step necessary to meet the constitutional requirements for submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters. It has already passed the Senate at this session by a vote of 34 to 4 and it passed both branches of the Legislature of 1914 by large majorities.

All that is required now is the passage of a formal resolve for placing the question on the ballot in November. This will be reported shortly by the committee on constitutional amendments and after passing the Legislature is expected to be signed by the Governor immediately.

The favorable action by the House yesterday was the culmination of more than 60 years' work by suffragists to get the proposition of complete and equal suffrage submitted to the electorate. Many of the earliest advocates of suffrage were also leaders in the abolition movement before the civil war. Following the proclamation of emancipation they gave their efforts largely to the suffrage movement.

There were some stirring debates in the Massachusetts Legislatures of the early nineties on equal suffrage, and at last a proposition to allow women municipal suffrage was submitted to the people. The women voters accepted it overwhelmingly, but it was rejected by the male voters. This appeared to check the movement for a decade or more, but during the last seven years it has gained headway rapidly among the legislators of the Bay state.

History of Struggle

The official votes of both branches show this gain as follows:

	House For	House Against	Senate For	Senate Against
1907	14	125	*	
1908			*	
1909	54	171	*	
1910	54	155	*	
1911	69	161	6	31
1912	96	116	17	20
1913	144	88	*	
1914	179	50	35	3
1915	196	33	34	4

*No roll call or rising vote taken.

Yesterday's debate in the House was shorter than usual when the suffrage question was an issue, leaders of both sides having agreed to limiting the debate to one hour as the measure was practically certain to pass by a large majority. Most of the 33 votes cast in opposition were from Republicans, their platform of 1914 having taken no sides on the question. A few Democrats voted against their platform plank for submitting the question to the people. Among them was Representative Martin M. Lomasney of Boston, generally considered the Democratic leader of the Legislature. The two Progressive members voted for suffrage.

In opening the debate Representative Smith of Somerville, chairman of the

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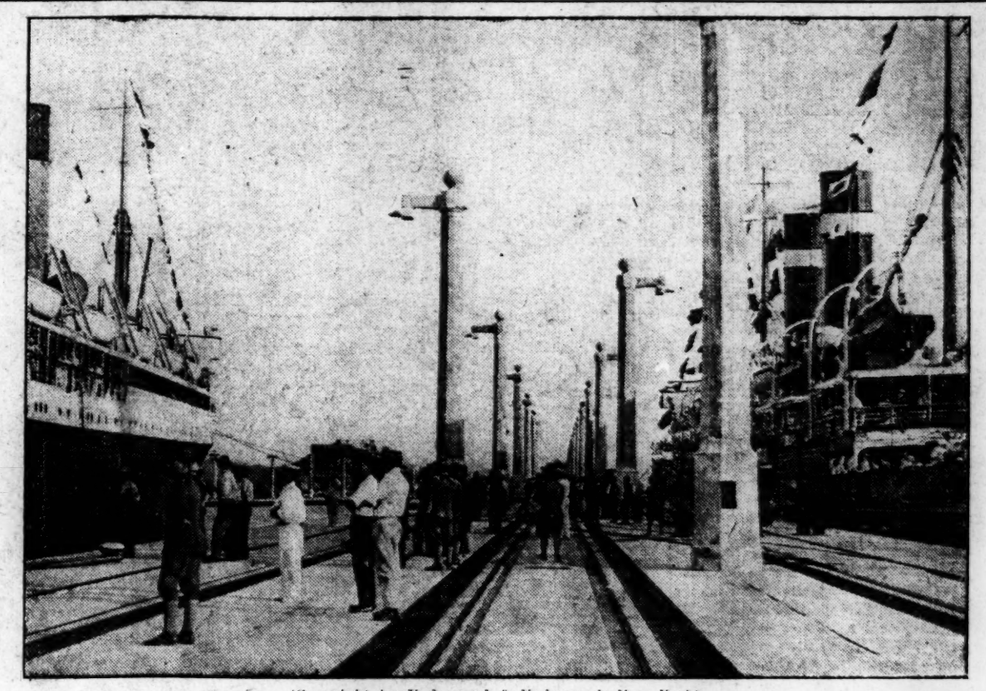

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The Kroonland (at right) and Great Northern (at left) passing through the Pedro Miguel locks of the Panama canal. The former is bound for Callao on a cruise around South America and the latter for San Francisco. Some members of the tenth United States infantry on duty in the Canal Zone are seen.

CAMBRIDGE HAS FIRST PRIMARY UNDER NEW LAW

Test of Abolishment of Party Enrolment in University City Said to Be Satisfactory to Citizens—Several Contests Settled

Cambridge is today sending out a message to all the other cities in Massachusetts that it likes the new law abolishing party enrolment, which was given its first test in the University City primary election yesterday.

How the new plan would work and even the results of the election itself were not known until today. It was nearly eight o'clock this morning before the ballots were all counted and in many cases the winners were not even indicated up to three o'clock in the morning.

The principal contests yesterday were in the school committee and the Democratic nomination for assessor. John W. Bradley was nominated Democratic candidate for the school board over Charles F. J. McCue by a vote of 4720 to 4307. John C. Haverty won the Democratic nomination for assessor from William M. Hogan, who has held the office for several years. The vote was 3821 to 2869.

Wendell D. Rockwood was nominated for mayor on the Citizens ticket.

Women voted at a primary for the first time in Massachusetts and election officers declare that apparently they not only voted with a full knowledge of what they were doing but employed all the political strategy the new single-ballet law presents an opportunity to exercise.

Returns show that women of the Citizens party who are bound to support at the election Philip R. Ammidon, Citizens candidate for the school committee, voted yesterday for Charles F. J. McCue, a Democrat, in order to defeat John W. Bradley, organization Democrat, and thus nominate the supposedly weaker candidate to run against their own man. But Mr. Bradley won, notwithstanding.

The vote was not as heavy as expected, considering the big registration of both men and women. The total was about 9300 but the light vote is attributed to the fact that there was no Democratic mayoralty contest.

The complete tickets as nominated follow:

CITIZENS' PARTY

Mayor—Wendell D. Rockwood.
Assessor—Harry B. Adams.
School committee — Philip R. Ammidon.
Aldermen—Charles Apted, John E. Munson, George Stephens, George S. Lang, Charles E. Carruth, George H. Jennings, Robert Clark, Andrew C. Wardwell, William T. Desmond, Burton F. Gardner.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mayor—Timothy W. Good.
Assessor—John C. Haverty.
School Committee—John W. Bradley.
Aldermen—John A. Kelleher, John J. McCarthy, Edward J. Dempsey, David F. Corcoran, Charles H. Gaffney, Joseph J. Reed, James H. Murphy, Thomas E. Delehanty, Thomas E. Kennedy, Peter J. Nelligan, Herbert M. Bridey.

No Belmont Contests

No contests developed at the citizens' caucus for town offices in Belmont last night. All the candidates are seeking reelection except one, Seth T. Gano, a candidate for the place on the school committee of Dr. E. S. Abbott, who declines reelection. Less than 100 votes were cast. The slate follows:

For selectmen (one year): Edward S. Skahan; two years, Francis H. Kendall; three years, George C. Flett; for

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PRESIDENT SAYS FOOD SITUATION IS MISUNDERSTOOD

WASHINGTON — President Wilson today wrote Mayor Mitchel of New York that the country would feel less disturbed over the food situation when the facts now in possession of the department of agriculture are made public within a few days.

The President's letter, a reply to Mayor Mitchel's proposal of a food embargo, follows:

"The matter is one to which the administration has, of course, from the first, given the most careful and thoughtful attention.

"The agriculture department is in possession of all the facts. About these facts some very erroneous impressions obtain and it is our purpose in the immediate future to remove these misunderstandings by a full and clear statement. They will, I believe, reassure the country."

SENATE DEBATES SHIP BILL AS IT PASSED HOUSE

Compromise Measure Advanced From Lower Body of U. S. Congress After a 14-Hour Debate by a Vote of 215 to 121

WASHINGTON—At noon today the Senate received the compromise ship purchase bill which was passed by the House, 215 to 121, at 1:20 this morning after a 14-hour consideration, which threatened to extend interminably because of a determined filibuster led by Minority Leader Mann, who yielded only after administration leaders decided to apply a second special rule to bring the debate to an end.

Nineteen House Democrats voted against the compromise bill— Bathrick, Borchers, Callaway, Dies, Donahue, Fitzgerald, Gerry, Gordon, Jones, Kindel, Kitchen, Morrison, Moss of Indiana, Page of North Carolina, Saunders, Slayden, Whitacre, White and Witherspoon.

When the measure arrived from the lower branch, Senator Fletcher, leader of its supporters, moved to disagree with the representatives and to appoint conferees to settle the matter—an important step toward passage.

Senator Lodge undertook to split this proposition into at least two motions, for debate and votes. The chair sustained Senator Fletcher, and Senator Lodge appealed from its decision. A motion was made to kill this appeal by laying it on the table, and on a vote the motion carried, 46 to 43. Senators Kenyon, Norris and La Follette voted with the Democrats.

One of the bolters, Senator Hardwick, then made a motion to agree with the House amendments, but with an additional amendment which would have made the measure purely temporary, ending government ownership at the end of two years. This was defeated, 47 to 43.

All the Republicans present voted against the bill and five Progressives joined with the Democratic majority for it, as follows: Bryan, Kelly of Pennsylvania, MacDonald, Lafferty and Murdock.

It developed today that plans to give the Senate Democrats an advantage by having the House, on its own motion, request a conference on the purchase bill were frustrated by Republican Leader Mann of the House. He consented to drop his filibuster and permit the bill's passage on condition that the Democrats refrained from asking for a conference. As a consequence the House bill went to the Senate with the Senate Democrats unable to send it to conference. By his tactics the Republicans

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GERMANS CLAIM TO SEIZE PLOCK, NORTH POLAND

Petrograd Admits Opposing Forces Have Reached Plock-Raciaz Line and Announces Progress in Carpathians

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 17—Headquarters report that in northern Poland, the Germans occupied Plock after a short engagement, some thousand prisoners being captured. It is denied that the Germans experienced heavy losses in the recent battles east of Bolimow region, in comparison with the results obtained.

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—The general staff reports that in the Augustwo region, east of the Prussian frontier, the Russian troops fought obstinately, Monday, against numerically superior German forces that were endeavoring to surround the Russian wings. A German column is marching from Grajewo to Oswiec.

In northern Poland, the Germans have reached the Plock-Raciaz front.

In Carpathians, the Russians have progressed on the left bank of the upper San, capturing several officers and over 600 men besides repulsing determined German attacks at Kosziowa and Wyszkow.

In the Bukowina, the Austrians have captured Nadworna and crossed the Sereth river.

MANY PASSENGERS BOARD WHITE STAR STEAMER CRETIC

One of the largest lists of passengers to be taken from Boston in several months goes from here late today on the White Star steamer Cretic, Captain Howarth, which is due this afternoon from New York. Fifteen saloon passengers, 25 second cabin and about 300 steerage will embark at this port for the Mediterranean. From New York where the Cretic left yesterday there were taken 49 saloon, 29 second cabin and 287 steerage passengers.

Among the saloon voyagers to go aboard at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, are Frederick E. Atteaux of Boston, John B. Cormell, W. T. P. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Stanley King, Miss Ruth McTammany, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Pickman, William H. Pitkin, Jr., Mrs. Ralph Richards and C. H. Thurston.

EXPRESS SERVICE IN FRAMINGHAM IS CONSIDERED

Edwin E. Clark of Framingham appeared before the public service commission this morning asking that the lines of the American and Adams Express Companies be extended about three quarters of a mile into the town. This is the first hearing to be given before the commission since express companies filed their delivery distances with the rates and tariff bureau.

Since the commission has had jurisdiction over these matters there have been numerous complaints that have been settled outside by adjustment.

The companies were represented by an attorney who submitted figures showing that in the last five months they had collected or delivered only about $2 worth of freight and merchandise in the territory which Mr. Clark sought to have extended. Mr. Clark said that all the delivering had to be done by a local agent at an added expense. The case was taken under advisement.

BRITISH REPEAT AIR ATTACKS ON BELGIAN COAST

Admiralty States That Raid on Flanders Territory Was Made With Favorable Results — French Machines Assist

RESIDENCES AVOIDED

Bombs Fell on Batteries of Ostend Harbor, on Gun Positions at Middelkerke, at Zeebrugge and Near Blankenberghe

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 17—The admiralty announce a continuation of the air operations of the naval wing against the Bruges, Ostend and Zeebrugge district. Yesterday 40 British aeroplanes and seaplanes bombarded Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghistelles and Zeebrugge.

Bombs were dropped on the heavy batteries east and west of Ostend harbor, on the gun positions at Middelkerke, on transport wagons on the Ostend-Ghistelles road, and on the Mole, at Zeebrugge to widen the breach made in former attacks; on the locks at Zeebrugge, on barges outside of Blankenberghe, and on trawlers outside of Zeebrugge.

The naval machines were assisted by seven French aeroplanes making a vigorous attack on the Ghistelles' aerodrome, thus preventing German aircraft cutting off a British machine.

Good results are reported.

The announcement concludes, stating that orders are always issued to confine attacks to points of military importance, every effort being made to avoid dropping bombs on the residential portion of towns.

SUCCESS ALONG WHOLE FRONT IS ALLIES' REPORT

Paris Communique Says Ostend Bombarded and Ground Is Gained in Perthes-Beausejour

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 17—The latest official communique states that yesterday was favorable along the whole of the Allies' front. The German aviation park at Ostend was bombarded by a French aeroplane squadron. To the south of Ypres, somewhat serious fighting has continued for some days in the locality where the British army holds certain trenches.

Between the Oise and Ypres, near Bailly, the Allies' artillery has successfully bombarded motor convoys and in the Rheims sector the Allies have progressed near Loivre, also over a front extending from the northwest of Perthes to the north of Beausejour. About three kilometers of German trenches have also been taken.

In the Argonne, infantry actions have occurred and northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, several German blockhouses in Le Pretre forest have been carried.

Tuesday — An official communique states that the British troops yesterday recaptured the French sections lost the previous day between St. Eloi and the Ypres canal. Yesterday was calm generally on the French front, no infantry engagements being reported but particularly important successes of the artillery confirmed.

SIR JOHN FRENCH TELLS OF BRITISH TROOPS' SUCCESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16—Sir John French reports less activity in La Bassee area, since the British successes there early last week. Further progress has never been made in this quarter and a valuable point was gained Saturday without loss. The hold on the ground gained has been consolidated and conclusive evidence has been obtained of severe German losses in the recent fighting thereabouts.

In the Ypres district Sunday the Germans took some British trenches, but the lost ground was recovered by counter-attacks and prisoners were captured.

On the remainder of the front the artillery duels increased in intensity, the British artillery showing marked superiority, securing several direct hits on German guns and considerably damaging the defenses. The British aircraft have been conspicuously useful.

RETIRING VICEROY LEAVES IRELAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lady Aberdeen have arrived in England from Dublin today. The outgoing viceroy is succeeded by Lord Wimborne.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR ATTITUDE IS SET FORTH

High Commissioner for British Colony Says it Recognizes Perhaps More Than Mother Country Vastness of Issues

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand, afforded some interesting information as to the attitude of New Zealand towards the present conflict. Mr. Mackenzie had just returned from Egypt, whither he had gone in order to inspect the New Zealand contingent which is at present encamped at Heliopolis.

Referring first of all to the feeling in New Zealand and of New Zealanders generally in regard to the war, Mr. Mackenzie said that he thought that in New Zealand they recognized perhaps more than did the people of the mother country the vastness of the issues involved in the present struggle. It seems to us, Mr. Mackenzie continued, that you people in the mother country are slow to recognize the tremendous possessions which are at stake. Perhaps it is only by comparison with our habit of moving more quickly, still I can only give you the view of the matter as it appears to us.

Interests

For the British empire at the present moment there is at stake money such as cannot be put into figures, to say nothing of the more important claims of the future happiness of untold millions of people, and most important of all, of civilization itself in its highest expression. To defend all this, Great Britain had, at the outbreak of war, an army really less than that of the smallest power in the world that has any claim to a power at all. She had, it is true, and has, the finest fleet in the world, but the British empire has many frontiers to defend where a fleet would be of no value. Indeed, I feel that it is scarcely recognized that Great Britain has no longer only four frontiers to defend, she has hundreds of frontiers scattered widely all over the globe. It is just this lack of preparedness which strikes us most, and which we New Zealanders have found it difficult to understand.

Of course, Mr. Mackenzie continued, the stupendous efforts that have been put forth during the past few months have won our unbounded admiration, and have shown us that while Great Britain may have been wanting in what we would be inclined to describe as necessary foresight, she was not unprepared in that regard for efficiency, which is quickly able to adapt itself to new circumstances, and more than retrieve the position.

Egypt

Referring to his recent visit to Egypt, Mr. Mackenzie said that he had been present at two inspections of the New Zealand forces, and had had every opportunity of seeing the men and observing the conditions under which they were living. As to the men themselves, Mr. Mackenzie said that the force could be perhaps best described in the words of Gen. Sir J. Maxwell, commanding in Egypt, who had remarked to him at one of the inspections that it would be impossible to find better material than that comprised in the New Zealand troops, anywhere. It was indeed, Mr. Mackenzie said, an inspiring sight to see these men, really the pick of our people, march past, regiment after regiment, with that swinging step which speaks so much for efficiency and fitness. They were, he said, training under the most satisfactory conditions, and he fully anticipated that when they eventually got to the front they would acquit themselves with every possible credit.

The Christian Science Monitor representative then asked Mr. Mackenzie his view as to the position in New Zealand and Australasia generally in regard to Japan. I am fully aware, Mr. Mackenzie said, in reply, of the importance of the issues here involved, but I may say at once that whilst undoubtedly for many years past there has existed in Australasia a serious apprehension as to the ultimate intentions of Japan, recent events have done much to dissipate this apprehension and to bring about a change of feeling. You see, he continued, some 10 years ago, after the Russo-Japanese war, people in Australasia contemplating the position saw the following condition of things: They saw Japan, a young nation with a large population, eagerly seizing upon all western methods and adapting them to her use. They saw her as having beaten Russia, and beaten her quite definitely. They saw, moreover, that China was steadily coming under her influence. They saw China herself breaking away from the long traditions of the past, doing away with her old monarchical government, instituting a republic and giving evidences in all directions of a rapid awakening. They then looked round on themselves and their own conditions and they saw that, whereas Japan and China had a population of something like 400 people to the square mile, Australasia generally had a population of one person to the square mile. They were quite unaware at the time how hardly Japan had been hit financially by her war with Russia, and they became seriously concerned lest some action of aggression might be taken in the near future by the island empire.

Japan

They had in Australia, Mr. Mackenzie continued, a certain section of the press which treated Britain's Japanese allies in what he regarded as a most improper manner; they held the Japanese up to ridicule and their country to scorn. I pointed out in our Parliament, Mr. Mackenzie said, how improper it was for any nation to treat another nation in that light. We, of course, wish to preserve Australia and New Zealand for our own countrymen and Europeans, and we have not felt it to be our policy to admit Asiatics freely into our territory. Still I think that now a better understanding exists than formerly, and in conversations I have been privileged to have with men who know the position in the East, and the room there is for Japanese expansion in Korea and Manchuria, I was assured that there is no probability of the Japanese or Chinese wishing to interfere with British possessions in the South Pacific.

As I have said, however, for some time past now these apprehensions of Japan have been considerably lessening, and the recent events in the war in the far east, notably the extraordinarily fair conduct of Japan in handing over her acquisitions in the Southern Pacific to Australia, has done much entirely to dissipate any remaining misconceptions which the people of Australasia may have had in regard to the ally of Great Britain. I feel indeed, Mr. Mackenzie added, that one of the results of the war here, as in many other quarters, will be to clear up many such misunderstandings, and enable not only the peoples of the empire, but those outside its borders, to understand each other better than they have ever done before.

ANNUAL REPORT DISCUSSES ROADS OUT OF LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the annual report of the London traffic branch of the Board of Trade recently issued, the question of main arterial roads from London is referred to. Within the last year or two, the report says, some of the lines originally selected for new roads have been blocked by building developments, and no time is to be lost if other sections of roads on the outskirts are to be saved from the same fate.

The matter of the most pressing urgency is the coordination of road improvement and town-planning schemes round London. The cost of improvement while development is in progress is but a fraction of the cost involved if road improvement has to be undertaken after the area is built over. As regards congestion of the traffic in London, the greatest increase in the number of vehicles has taken place in the zone from six to nine miles from St. Pauls Cathedral.

Horse-drawn vehicles continue to be supplanted with remarkable rapidity by the mechanically propelled. Road traction continues to increase at the expense of the railways. Whereas in 1909, 60 per cent of the total number of passengers carried went by road and 40 per cent by rail, in 1913 68 per cent went by road, and 32 per cent by rail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR DUTCH LOAN ARE DETAILED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

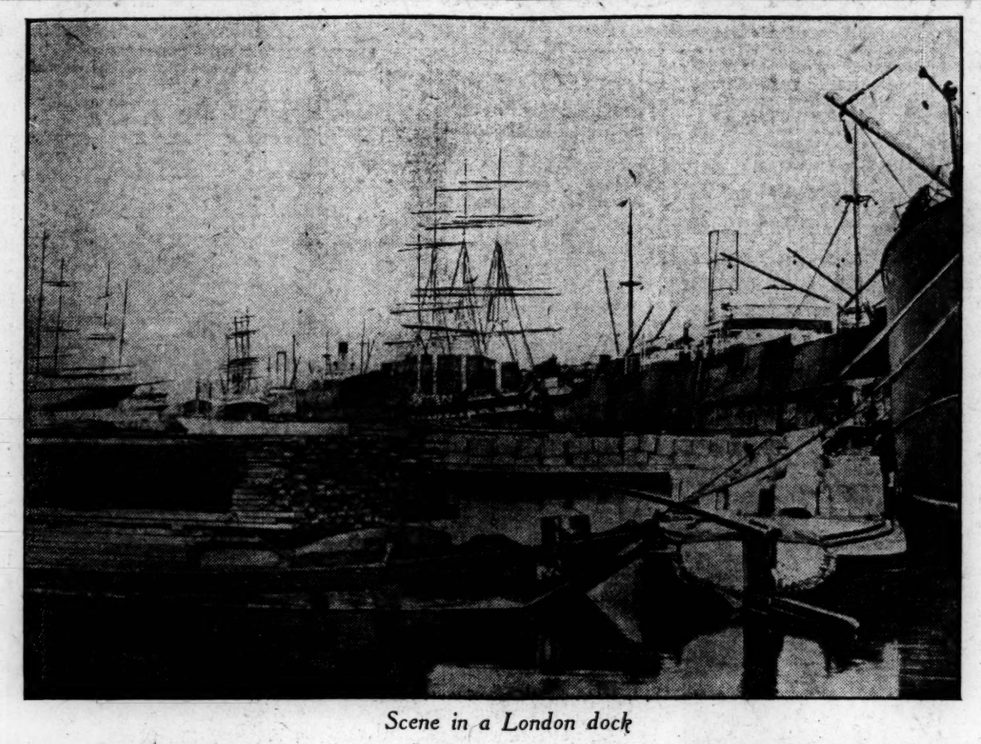
THE HAGUE, Holland—The minister of finance announced recently in the State Gazette: (a) That the total sum of the subscriptions for the voluntary loan amounted to fl.407,539,000, of which fl.142,461,000 requested preference; (b) that the subscriptions of fl.10,000 and less, for which preference was requested were fully allotted; (c) that the subscriptions above fl.10,000, in so far as preference thereon was requested in accordance with the prescriptions of the prospectus, were also fully allotted to the amount of the desired preference; (d) that the subscriptions for which no preference was asked, and the subscriptions above fl.10,000, in so far as no preference was requested thereon, were allotted to the extent of 50 per cent of the sum subscribed and not already allotted in accordance with the above mentioned section C, on the understanding that in such allottment each sum was rounded off to the next highest multiple of fl.100.

RELIEF PLAN FOR POPULATION OF POLAND STARTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The President of the Swiss Confederation received a Polish deputation recently, which laid before him a scheme for the relief of the population of Poland. The President assured the deputation which was headed by M. Sienkiewicz, the famous novelist, that he viewed such humanitarian work with the greatest approval and that it met with the warmest sympathy of the Swiss people.

A general committtee, composed of 36 representatives of all parties in Poland, has been formed, which is to have its headquarters in Switzerland. M. Sienkiewicz is to be president, M. Paderewski, the pianist, vice-president, and M. Anton Osuchowski the president of the executive. This body will be of an entirely philanthropic nature, and will give relief without any distinction of religion or politics.



Scene in a London dock

PORT PROBLEMS IN LONDON DUE TO MANY THINGS

Summary of Conditions Show Difficulty Arises From Authorities Attempting to Put Two Pounds into One-Pound Bag

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A good deal of astonishment has been expended in the press at the fact that something approaching a state of chaos should reign in the port of London, and determined endeavors have been made to saddle some person or persons with the responsibility. Perhaps the best summing up of the situation is that the port authorities "have attempted to put two pounds into a one pound bag." There is really little more to be said on the matter.

In the London ports there is so much space available for shipping, so much accommodation in the warehouses and sheds for the cargoes of the ships. Directly and indirectly, owing to the war, the port of London has been called on to handle an exceptional amount of tonnage and an abnormal quantity of goods, and the wonder probably is, not that there has been so much congestion, but that there has been so little.

In this connection it has to be borne in mind that when the Port of London Authority took charge of the port's affairs in 1909, these ports were already in a congested state. This was one reason for the creation of the authority. Any criticism directed at the authority has to take into account the fact that it was only in 1911 that they had the money on hand with which to undertake developments and improvements, and since that date they have not been behindhand in using it. Since 1911 works have been started and some completed, of which the cost on completion will be over £8,000,000, and there is probably nothing to criticize in the rate at which the authority have acted in view of all the usual formalities that have to be gone through, and the seemingly divergent interests that have to be reconciled.

Labor

Neither, it may be safely said, is there much basis in the allegation that the labor available has been slack as a consequence of high wages easily earned owing to the absence of competition. The statement made in the recent report to the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association by Sir Norman Hill, secretary of the association, that a dock laborer who will put in a week's continuous work with a reasonable amount of overtime can earn from £4 to £5 per week is declared to be absurd by representatives of the men, who contend that at the present rate of pay the men would require to work all day and the greater part of the night to earn such a wage. So far as it is the case that men, who with overtime are earning a good wage, fail to work a full week, it is pointed out that it is not expected of men on overtime in ordinary circumstances to work for a whole week.

Both the port authority and the men, therefore, may be held more or less blameless as regards the present conditions in the port. The congestion, as has been pointed out, is simply due to an increased demand on an amount of space necessarily limited and incapable of sudden expansion. Had the war not taken place for a few years the congestion would have been much less marked, had other conditions remained the same, and even as things are there was no congestion in the first few months of the war.

Difficulties Begin

The position of things, which steadily improved during the latter half of January, began really with the arrival of 14 vessels of the largest tonnage from Canada, in connection with the transport of men and munitions during the first half of November, in addition, of course, to the usual vessels of the Canadian steamship lines. There was also quite an enormous inrush of timber-laden vessels from the Scandinavian ports of Europe, owing to the fact that in the early months of the war high war risk premiums were demanded. In the last half of the month there entered from far eastern ports all the shipping which the activities of Captain von Muller on the Emden had locked up in harbor. And close on its heels came a rush of shipping from Australia.

All this was in addition to the ordinary call on the accommodation of the port in connection with the regular services, the mails, and so forth. But over and above this the port of London secured the shipping from all the southern ports, such as Southampton, closed for the time being to ordinary commercial traffic. Congestion of the docks, berths, sheds and warehousing accommodation of the port became unavoidable, as well as congestion of the docks.

Warehousing

The sort of strain the warehousing accommodation was suddenly asked to bear may be gathered from the fact that the amount of sugar the port of London was called upon to warehouse rapidly rose to 100,000 tons, as compared with the normal 20,000 tons. This, of course, was due to the government's purchase of £18,000,000 worth of sugar. As the government requisitioned many of the authority's transit sheds and warehouses, as well as some of its dock accommodation, the strain was still more severely felt.

The many generous gifts by the dominions and colonies to the mother country, one of which consisted of 450,000 bags of flour, proved a considerable tax on the authority, which stored and handled them free of charge. Again, while slackness on the part of the labor available was probably not a factor in causing congestion, recruiting considerably diminished the authority's resources in this respect, already restricted by the calling up of volunteers and reservists.

The commandeering of barges by the government was of course a decided factor in causing congestion, an obvious fact when it is remembered that about 90 per cent of cargoes are transferred from ship to warehouse by means of lighters. Altogether, it may be safely said that even if some different policy in the past could have prevented congestion, the conditions, now rapidly being overcome, are due to circumstances for which no one cause can be held responsible.

GERMAN PAPER ON WAR INDEMNITIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In the course of an article on Dr. Helfferich's appointment as secretary of state for the imperial treasury, the Berlin Post made some remarks on the future of German finances.

In view of the financial position of their opponents, it wrote, there was no doubt that they could not reckon upon a war indemnity to the full amount of their war expenditure and war losses. They would therefore be compelled to a large extent to recompense themselves in other ways. The imperial debt would in consequence grow considerably. They would, moreover, doubtless have to reckon with large expenditure on national defense, especially for the further increase of the navy.

DISCOVERIES IN TASMANIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Prospecting operations at the Mount Bischoff Company's property at Waratah have resulted not only in the discovery of a rich alluvial deposit on the north valley section, but of a galena lode 15 inches wide. Neither the extent nor the strike of the lode have yet been determined, but an assay from a rough sample has given 90 ounces of silver and 48.8 per cent of lead to the ton, so that it is evident the find is of considerable importance. One result of recent discoveries is that the shares of the Mount Bischoff Company have risen from £16 to £26.

CONDITIONS FOR WAR PRISONERS IN FRANCE GIVEN

Baron d'Anthouard Tells London Paper Representative Details of French Camps for German Prisoners and System in Vogue

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Baron d'Anthouard, appointed by M. Millerand, the French war minister, to visit the German prisoners' compounds in France, gave the Morning Post's representative in Paris the opportunity of publishing the following details with regard to the conditions under which prisoners live in France.

In France the prisoners can write two letters a week as the maximum, but in some depots as many cannot be allowed. In Germany they were less liberal at first, but after reprisals were threatened the conditions improved. In both countries the difficulties of censorship are very great, and Baron d'Anthouard recommends that all communications should be short or written on postcards. In the last week of December an agreement was reached between France and Germany and neutrals whereby neutral committees could undertake the collection and distribution of aid to prisoners in the different countries. Thus packets reaching France from the German Red Cross through the Spanish ambassador are distributed to the various camps of prisoners in France, and the Spanish ambassador here is authorized to visit the camps and study the needs of the prisoners and find out if the parcels have arrived. Parcels sent to French prisoners in Germany are distributed through the American consuls. The prisoners in France are everywhere treated with humanity, and according to their rank.

Certain improvements have been found necessary in lodging, bedding and clothing, but these were being effected. The food was excellent from the start, being the same as that provided for the French soldier, except rather less meat. Officers pay for their food and can eat what they wish. Canteens are open in the camps at fixed tariffs, and all food and delicacies, etc., sent by their families reach the prisoners. As it is customary for families to send food to the barracks for the German soldiers in time of peace, large quantities of food are therefore sent. Since September no customs dues have been charged. Any quantity of money may be sent, but prisoners are allowed only between f.10 and f.25 in cash a week, any balance being banked. Discipline is severe but not inhuman.

The only punishment is the cell with solitary confinement, lying on wood and slightly less food. The work is moderate, chiefly public works, farm labor, employment at different trades and cleaning the camp, payment being given. Church services are held, and in some depots French and German books and French newspapers are permitted. Out of 70 depots in France half have already been visited by foreigners.

SCOTTISH FISHING RULES MODIFIED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The admiralty have decided to relax the restrictions placed on fishing in the Firth of Forth, and have informed Fife fishermen of the rules under which fishing may be carried on. Line fishing may be engaged in only on the north shore, the line being drawn from Kirkcaldy pierhead to Fife Ness. One or two boats have already made a start. Modified regulations allowing dredging for bait and fishing in offshore areas from half a mile east of Cramond isle to Gosford House and thence east to Dunbar have been issued at Cockenzie.

PLEA MADE FOR MUSIC FOR NEW BRITISH ARMIES

Mr. Rudyard Kipling at Mansion House Meeting Argues for Plan and Cites Cases Where Music Proved Valuable

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At a Mansion House meeting promoted by the recruiting bands committee recently, Mr. Rudyard Kipling appealed strongly for funds for the provision of bands. The new armies, Mr. Kipling said, were quite rightly born in silence, but that is no reason why they should walk in silence for the rest of their lives. At present, unfortunately, most of them are obliged to walk in silence, or to no better accompaniment than whistles, concertinas, and other meritorious but inadequate instruments of music which they provide for themselves.

From the lowest point of view, a few drums and fifes in a battalion are worth five extra miles on a route march, quite apart from the fact that they swing the battalion back to quarters composed and happy. And even where there is no route marching, the mere come-and-go, the roll and flourish of the drums and fifes round barracks is as warming and cheering as the sight of a fire in a room. Or a band, not necessarily a full band, but a band of a few brasses and wood winds, is immensely valuable in districts where troops are billeted. It revives memories; it quickens associations; it opens and unites the hearts of men more surely than any other appeal. In that respect it assists recruiting perhaps more than any other agency.

"A wise and sympathetic bandmaster, and most that I have known have been that," Mr. Kipling continued, "can lift a battalion out of depression, cheer, and steady and recall it to itself in times of almost unendurable strain. You will remember a beautiful poem by Sir Henry Newbolt describing how a squadron of 'weary big dragoons' were led on to renewed effort by the strains of a penny whistle and a child's drum taken from a toyshop in a wrecked French town. A man who has had any experience of the service can testify that a battalion is better for music at every turn, happier, easier to handle, and with greater zest for its daily routine if that routine is sweetened by melody and rhythm.

"Our new armies, as we know, have not been well served in this essential. Of all the admirable qualities they have shown none is more wonderful than the feeling which has carried them through the laborious and distasteful groundwork of their calling without a note of music, except what that same indomitable spirit supplied, out of its own head.

"We are a tongue-tied breed at the best," Mr. Kipling concluded. "The band can declare on our behalf, without shame or shyness, something of what we feel, and so help us to reach a hand towards the men who have risen up to save us.

"The war office has authorized the formation of bands for some of the London battalions, and we may hope to see that permission presently extended throughout Great Britain. Of course, we must not cherish unbridled musical ambitions, because a full band means 40 pieces, and on that establishment we should require even now a very large number of bandsmen. But I think it might be possible to provide drums and fifes for every battalion, full bands at depots, and a proportion of battalion bands at half or even one third establishment. But this is not a matter to be settled by laymen.

"It must be seriously discussed between bandsmen and musicians, present, past and dug up, who may be trusted to give their services with enthusiasm. We have had many proofs in the last six months that people only want to be told what the new armies require, and it will be freely and gladly given."

PLEA FOR BELGIAN TRADE IN BULBS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Eden Phillpotts in a letter to the Times pleads the cause of the Belgian bulb grower with the English public. He states that some of the growers have, under immense difficulties, managed to transport parcels of their stock to Holland, and that they are endeavoring by the publication of short catalogues to draw the attention of British gardeners to the supply which they would be so thankful to dispose of. It is almost too late to do much this year with the hyacinth, crocus and narcissus bulbs, though even they might still be used, but the Belgians make a specialty of begonias, which they raise in millions. These are now ready for transmission, says Mr. Phillpotts, and he feels sure that directors of public gardens, as well as private persons, will do what they may to support what remains of Belgium's trade in bulbs.

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DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING FLOUR TOLD IN AUSTRIA

Viennese Press Generally Admits Need of Government Regulations in Regard to Supplies

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Viennese press has reverted repeatedly of late to the discussion of the supply of bread and foodstuffs. Early in January the Neue Freie Presse admitted that difficulties had been experienced of late in the purchase of flour. Housewives had been unable to obtain the quantities required, and were requested to accept coarser qualities of flour. The Vienna paper admitted that fears immediately arose that the supplies of flour were running out, but nevertheless maintained that such fears were unfounded, although the urgent necessity for economy and for the reorganization of the food supply was undeniable.

Other Viennese journals, notably the Neues Wiener Journal and the Zeit, devoted articles to the discussion of the subject on the same day, in the course of which the former remarked that anxiety for their daily bread was now making itself felt in the literal sense of the words. At the beginning of the war, it explained, the government had fixed maximum prices for bread and flour, the prices varying in different parts of the monarchy.

They were higher, for instance, in Budapest and in Hungary than in Vienna, with the result that corn dealers had no interest whatever in selling their supplies to Lower Austria. The chief reason for the shortage was, however, that producers, particularly in Hungary, were hoarding their stocks, and the writer considered that the government should take immediate steps to reassure the population and regulate the supply.

The Neue Freie Presse emphasized this point in a subsequent article, and maintained that, although prices had risen, there was as yet no flour famine, and there would not be if the government did its duty towards the people as a whole, and refrained from favoring individual and powerful groups.

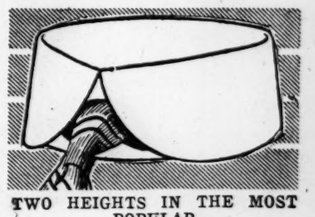
Meanwhile at a meeting held to discuss the situation, the Vienna bakers recommended that no more rolls should be baked, while at a meeting of the permanent committee for industry and trade it was resolved to urge the government to order a greater use of substitutes for wheat flour, to forbid the free sale of baking flour, to raise the maximum prices in Austria to such a level as to readjust the balance between that portion of the monarchy and Hungary, and to form a corn-buying company to regulate the supply and the sale of wheat.

BELGIUM'S SUGAR INDUSTRY IS ACTIVE SAYS DUTCH PAPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Contrary to the general assumption that the output of beet sugar from Belgium this year would be a negligible quantity, the Sluis correspondent of the Telegraaf stated recently that nearly all the factories are at work, including those at Wanze and Huy, between Liége and Namur, which are said to be the largest in the world, and at Tirlemont, also among the biggest in Europe.

The growers had little hope in September last of realizing anything by their crops, but these have now been taken and paid for by the factories. The manufacturers, continued the correspondent, were not expecting to make any profits, but they were doing a great work in that they were saving f.30,000,000 worth of beets, and were providing employment and a livelihood for their hands. Coal and coke and all other materials used in the factories had to be hauled in carts.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

SEVERE ACTIONS PRODUCE SMALL RESULTS IN WAR

Review of Events From Jan. 26 to 29 Shows German Efforts at Ypres, at La Bassee and Near Craonne and in the East

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—So far as any developments of the situation go, the few days from Jan. 26 to 29 were as quiet as any since the war began. Nevertheless in that period the fighting was of the utmost severity. The German army was expected to make an exceptional effort about Jan. 27, and this exceptional effort was made at Ypres, at La Bassée, and near Craonne. Severe fighting took place at other points, but the most determined attacks on the Allies' positions were made at the three places named. At Ypres a German brigade attacked the French positions, and according to the Paris reports, lost effectives equivalent to a battalion and a half without accomplishing anything. The attack was to have been supported by companies from the second line, but the latter were unable even to emerge from their shelters, owing to the extremely accurate French fire.

With regard to the fighting from Jan. 26 to 29, there is considerable discrepancy between the Berlin and Paris reports, but the German official news makes no reference to the Ypres fighting. With regard to La Bassée, a London official report stated that on Jan. 26 the German troops delivered several violent attacks against the first division, but were repulsed with severe losses, in one place alone 300 Germans being left on the field. According to the Paris report, five successive attacks were delivered on the British lines at Givenchy and Cuinchy, near La Bassée, where, after making slight progress, the Germans were driven back. The attack was accompanied by attempts at diversions at several other points on the front.

Official Reports

According to Berlin, the Germans attacked the English positions on both sides of La Bassée canal, and while north of the canal, between the canal and Givenchy, the attacks were unsuccessful, the Bavarian troops to the south of the canal carried all before them. The English position along a front of 1100 meters, with two strong points d'appui, were captured, and three officers, 110 men, one cannon and three machine guns were secured. Official communiques rarely make absolutely false statements of fact, but they have been known to omit portions of the truth about things, and thus appear to contradict each other. The student of warlike operations must make his own guess at the actual fact, or wait in patience for further light on the matter.

To the west of Craonne particularly determined German efforts were made. According to the French reports one attack penetrated the French trenches. After a prolonged and furious bombardment the German infantry attacked on the front Heurtebise and the Foulon wood, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss except at La Creute. A landslide caused by the fall of heavy projectiles blocked up the entrance of one of the old quarries so extensively used by both sides—in this instance used by the French as a magazine and shelter for the garrison, two companies, of the French trenches at La Creute. These troops were then captured by the Germans. Having gained a footing at La Creute the Germans crept into the Foulon wood and rendered untenable the neighboring trenches, from which the French were compelled to retire.

Near Foulon Wood

Very brilliant counter-attacks restored a considerable part of the lost ground, and the Germans suffered very heavy losses indeed, leaving 1000 of their number on the ground. The prisoners captured, according to the French report, belonged to four different regiments, proving the importance of the attack. Further counter-attacks, the Paris reports stated, gave back to the French the whole of the disputed ground, and German prisoners were all under the impression that they had suffered a very severe reverse.

During the two days' fighting on Jan. 25 and 26 the total German losses certainly reached, according to French calculations on the basis of the definitely known losses, the strength of a brigade, while according to the number of Germans left on the ground on Jan. 25, 26 and 27 at Ypres, La Bassée and Craonne, the German losses on these three days were over 20,000.

Turning to the Germans' account, the latter stated that at Craonne the French were driven from their positions west of La Creute farm and east of Heurtebise and forced back on the southern slopes of the elevated country. Several points of support extending over a width of 1400 meters were taken by storm by the Saxons, 865 wounded Frenchmen being taken prisoners, and machine guns captured.

On the 27th another 500 meters of trenches fell into German hands, and from Jan. 25 to 27, according to this report, over 1500 Frenchmen were left on the battlefield, while 1100 were taken prisoners. The French, on the other hand, state that their losses during this period at Craonne, including missing, were 800 men, counting the two companies immured in the quarry.

In the East

In the east there has likewise been little development. The Russians have, however, advanced somewhat markedly toward Insterburg in East Prussia, and cavalry fighting is still going on in Poland north of the lower Vistula. In Bukowina the Russians are still endeavoring to secure a firm grip of the passes into Transylvania. According to official reports from Vienna, the Russians were driven back in the upper Ung valley from their positions on both sides of the Uzsok pass, which they had held in strongly entrenched and stubbornly defended positions since Jan. 1, and which is again in Austrian hands. The Nagyag valley, according to the same reports, was also cleared of the Russians, and fighting, according to the latest communique, was in progress around Wyskow between the pursuing Austrians and the Russian rear guards.

At last there has been fighting in Egypt, a British patrol engaging a body of Turks east of El Kantara, which is east of the Suez canal and 28 miles south of Port Said. The fighting consisted of firing at long range, and was of no importance in itself.

The rumors of huge Austro-German concentrations against Serbia still remain no more than rumors, though they have been most industriously circulated. From the military point of view, considering the Russian threat in the north, such a concentration would be utter folly, although from the political standpoint it might be valuable. If a sufficient force could be spared, and if it were completely successful in accomplishing the entire overthrow of Serbia, practical results might follow, but not otherwise.

CHANGES PENDING IN DUTCH INDIES IT IS ANNOUNCED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—According to the Java Bode very big changes are pending in the Dutch Indies. It is announced that the minister for the colonies intends this year to bring forward a proposal for converting the government businesses in Netherlands India into corporate bodies, working with their own capital, under government supervision.

The decision is said to have been arrived at after a conference with the officials concerned, in connection with the big fall in revenues resulting from the state of war and the need of funds. How many millions of florins may be obtained by this means, it is difficult to estimate, but it may be noted that amongst the enterprises which would be affected would be the state railways, the postal and telegraph service, the Banka tin mines, the salt monopoly, the Ombilin coal exploitation, the marine establishment at Sourabaya, the government's forest exploitation, and so forth.

It is therefore to be expected that, if the minister's plan is realized, the state will secure the control of some hundred millions of florins.

BRITAIN THANKED FOR ITS CARE OF PLACES IN INDIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Lord Willingdon received a deputation recently from the Arab community of Bombay which was desirous of expressing the feelings of gratitude entertained by the community for the imperial proclamation recently issued, declaring that the holy places of Islam will be protected by the Allies, and for the permission given by the Viceroy for foodstuffs to be exported to Hedjaz.

A prominent Jeddah merchant, Mahomed Ali Ali Reza said, on behalf of the deputation, that the benevolent policy of the government had laid the whole Islamic world and all Indian Moslems, and especially Arabs, under a great debt of obligation.

In the course of his reply, the Governor said that the British government had always been the true friend of Islam. The government was glad to feel that their efforts had been recognized, and they trusted that the present happy conditions would continue.

COMMISSION ON MOROCCO ISSUES IS TO CONTINUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—As may be remembered, an international commission of arbitration under the presidency of the Norwegian statesman, Sheriff Gram, was appointed to hold meetings in Paris, in order to settle various disputes with regard to the question of Morocco. The work of the commission commenced in April, 1914, but after war broke out had to be discontinued.

Nevertheless, besides the judgments in the various cases which have to be postponed for the present, there are certain questions of an administrative nature which demand settlement and entail a certain amount of correspondence. The work of the commission, therefore, has not entirely ceased and is to continue until the entire task can be completed. At the time of writing, Mr. Gram, the president of the committee, is staying in Christiania

(Copyright by International News Service, New York)

Church in Suwalki, a town in Russian Poland, in vicinity where Russians are reported to have retired from East Prussia

GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN URGED TO TAKE OVER FOODS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NUNEATON, England—In view of the increasing cost of food and other supplies, Nuneaton vigilance committee recently passed the following resolution: "That we call upon the government to take over the control of the food supply of the country, as in our opinion the rapid increase in the price of bread, coal, and other commodities is an exploitation of the people by rings and combines. Further, in order that immediate steps may be taken to investigate the unreasonable advance in prices, it is respectfully urged upon his Majesty's ministers the necessity of calling together at once the Houses of Parliament in order that a grave danger to the nation can be drastically and satisfactorily dealt with."

The committee have forwarded copies of the above resolution to the prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. W. Johnson, M. P., and are inviting other local bodies to take like action.

TRADE REVIEW OF INDIA GIVEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—According to the annual review of the trade of India for the official year 1913-14 just issued, the total imports, including private merchandise and government stores, but excluding treasure, amounted to £127,000,000, the total exports of Indian produce to £163,000,000, and re-exports of goods from abroad £3,000,000.

The rate of increase for 1913-14 under exports is the report states, considerably below that of imports, which may be explained by the abnormal seasonal conditions of the year under review. The value of Indian trade with Germany has increased, British goods being largely displaced by German cheap manufactures. The season surpassed all others in out-turn of exports. The outstanding feature of the trade, however, is the general improvement in prices.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALE CONDUCTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia — There was a good attendance of buyers at the third of this season's series of wool sales held at Adelaide, but in comparison with the two previous sales proceedings were very dull, and prices all round were lower. The greatest demand was for crossbreds, but even for the best lines of these rates showed a decline ranging from par to 5 per cent.

Merinos, excluding a few special lots, were somewhat difficult to dispose of, and prices obtained for the best descriptions were equivalent to a fall of from 10 to 15 per cent on those obtained at the previous sales. Lambs of all descriptions, however, sold fairly well. The catalogue was comprised of 20,550 bales, and 17,200 bales were sold

HIGHER WAGES IN ENGINEERING IN BIRMINGHAM

Agreement Is Reached Between Employers and Employees for Advance of 1s. a Week

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England — An agreement has been arrived at between the Engineering and Allied Trades Societies Federation and the employers for an advance of 1s. per week on all time rates. It has been further decided to allow all hands who have not received any official advance since 1911, and also the machine operatives and bench hands in engineering shops and allied trades, 1s. per week additional advance on day rates and 5 per cent on current piece work prices.

The agreement, which is to remain in force without alteration for a period of 12 months from the first day in last December, is to be retrospective to the first full pay day in that month.

The agreement affects the following organizations: United Kingdom Patternmakers Society, Toolmakers and Machinists Society, National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics, Smiths and Strikers Society, Coachmakers Society, Workers Union, Electrical Trades Union, Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motorbody Builders, Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers, Boilermakers Union, Tinplate Sheetmetal Workers and Braziers Society, Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trade Association, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights and Mechanics Domestic Engineers, the United Machine Workers Association.

MEAT EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia — Although a few sheep are still being received at the government produce depot, the export of lamb and mutton from South Australia is practically finished for this season. Last season 20,869 carcases of mutton, and 33,220 lambs were handled for export at the depot. This year the business has been beyond all expectations, as notwithstanding the dislocation caused by the war, over double the number exported last season were dealt with.

This is principally attributed to the high prices ruling on the world's markets for meat, and to the unfavorable season having induced owners to dispose of their surplus stock. Those competent to judge foretell a continuance of high prices for years to come, and as a very large portion of South Australia is eminently suitable for the rearing of high quality lambs and sheep it would appear that the future is full of promise for local graziers and farmers.

BUTTER EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA SEEN IN FIGURES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—During the week ending Dec. 3, 13,715 boxes of butter weighing 332¾ tons were inspected in Victoria for ports beyond the Commonwealth. Of these 12,634 weighing 316 tons were of butter in bulk, 348 weighing 8¾ tons were of butter in pats and 193 weighing eight tons were of butter in tins.

The United Kingdom was the destination of 12,127 boxes, of which 7516 were of salted and 4611 were of unsalted butter, 825 boxes went to South Africa and 223 to eastern and other ports. The actual exports totaled 564 tons, of which 556 tons went to the United Kingdom, and eight to eastern and other ports. The approximate value c. i. f. of the exported butter was £62,040.

During November the exports of butter totaled 1820¾ tons, of which 1622¼ tons went to the United Kingdom, 108½ tons to South Africa, and 90 tons to eastern and other ports. For the corresponding month of 1913, the exports were 3195¾ tons, of which 3115 went to the United Kingdom and 80¾ to eastern and other ports.

GREAT BERLIN ART SHOW CONSIDERED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—An extraordinary meeting of Berlin artists was held recently at the Kunstlerhaus to consider the question of this year's Great Berlin art exhibition. The president of the Royal Academy of Art attended the meeting, which was conducted by Professor Schulte im Hofe.

The character and scope of the exhibition, which is to be held in the summer as usual, was fully discussed, and it was particularly pointed out that the arrangements this year should involve as little expense as possible to exhibitors, and that economy should also be exercised with regard to the management of the exhibition itself.

GERMAN TROOPS GET LITERATURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The amount of literature collected for the troops through the medium of the German Publishers Union of Leipzig now amounts to 400,000 volumes and 600,000 smaller leaflets and newspapers. After the work of supplying the various military hospitals had been completed, it was decided to send the remaining literature to the front, and it is reported that 500 zentner (hundredweight) of books and papers have already reached the depots of the various armies. By arrangement with the officer in command, the Germans interned in Holland have also been supplied with some of the literature collected.

LECTURE ON NEED FOR RESTATEMENT OF OLD PROBLEMS

Professor Adams in Leeds Talk Warns Nation Against Tendency to Seek Calm After Stress

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—In the course of a lecture delivered in Leeds recently on "The Need for Restatement of Old Problems," Prof. G. S. Adams of Oxford said that any great crisis in the history of an individual or race gave a peculiar opportunity for the restatement of problems. Deplorable as the present crisis might be, they must all feel that it was quickening and rousing nations to re-thought about their problems. Therefore it was for every one in his own sphere to take a calm, steadfast reckoning of the position, and study how to discharge his duties. Such a period as the present offered great opportunities in the liberty and stirring up of thought, but it had its dangers. One of the most important was the danger of reaction, which marked the civil revolution and the restoration in England, the French revolution and the period which followed. Following most great crises there had been too frequently a period of reaction, when the gains seemed to slip away and be lost. There was something natural in the tendency to long for calm and quiet after a period of stress.

Proceeding, Professor Adams said it was in the sphere of international relationships that the blow of the present crisis had fallen heaviest. International agreements, honor and law, all seemed to have suffered a heavy reverse, and in any settlement they must face the great question as to what guarantee they could obtain to prevent a recrudescence, or minimize the chances of a recrudescence of an international struggle, such as the present. Whatever their views upon war, it was felt that the settlement of disputes by war was an irrational proceeding. The difficulty of localizing war in modern times was exceedingly great, and the power of recuperation on the part of modern nations was also great. The idea of a nation becoming exhausted was a very unsafe theory, as was evidenced by the history of France and other countries.

Professor Adams then went on to say that he felt that in finding a guarantee they had to look for it to international arbitration. Although it had now broken down, international arbitration, he insisted, had a glorious history, particularly during the past 10 years. As yet there was nothing to compel a nation to accept arbitration, and the system, therefore, still rested on an unstable basis.

As to Great Britain, Professor Adams added, it was necessary to have a restatement of imperial problems. They must, following the war, see to it that the empire stood for the greatest freedom and liberty of all that were within. And if the empire was to stand for peace with the states which lay outside it must be the most open empire that ever existed.

M. JEAN O. ROSIER TALKS IN LONDON ON BELGIUM'S ART

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at Islington central library recently on "Belgium and Her Art Treasures," M. Jean O. Rosier, director of the Art Academy and Gallery of Malines, said the memory of British generosity would remain in the heart of the Belgian nation forever as a monument to the great British race.

M. Rosier went on to speak of the beauty of the sculpture, art, and architecture of Belgium. It was this gift of art, which, notwithstanding the sadness of the present hour, allowed them to consider the future with confidence. There could be no question that art in his beloved country would be restored. As soon as Belgium's independence and peace should be restored, the Belgian nation would immediately set to work to recover the position which she held among civilized nations in the world of beauty and art, of sculpture and of architecture.

BERLIN TO USE SITES FOR CROPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The German press recently announced that, thanks to the interyention of the Society for the Protection of German Proprietors, Berlin proprietors of building sites in and around the capital have agreed to allow potatoes to be sown on these for the duration of the war. It is estimated that at least 3000 "morgen" (about 800 hectares) will thus be set free for cultivation. Each morgen is to be divided among six persons, so that each will own about 440 meters.

A special society has been formed to superintend the preparation and cultivation of the soil, and the purchase of the potatoes to be planted. The three great labor organizations and the Society for the Protection of German Proprietors are cooperating in the matter.

INDIA WANTS TO SHARE DEFENSE PAPER ASSERTS

The Bengalee Declares That in Return for Their Loyalty Indians Should Be Allowed to Volunteer and to Carry Arms

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Bengalee has returned to the charge, and demands that, as a return for India's loyalty at the present crisis Indians shall be allowed to volunteer and carry arms.

"The new imperialism," it says, "has no meaning unless we are permitted to bear our proper share of the burden of imperial defense. And it is not merely a question of money, but above all of men. The Indian sepoy is fighting not merely for the pay he gets, but rather as the representative of the Indian peoples. This is why we are all so proud of their achievements. This is why their sacrifices and their services have created for the rest of the empire a new outlook upon India. It is unfortunate that we have no regular army in India, that our people are practically excluded from the Indian volunteer corps. But for this exclusion we could have sent not merely a lakh (hundred thousand) but a crore (ten millions) of men to the front today to fight for the empire to which we belong. And if the new imperial ideal, which the present war has clearly brought into view, is to be actualized at all, this disability must at once be removed and every military rank and office must be unreservedly thrown open to the people of the country, irrespective of their caste or community."

The aspiration embodied in these words will present to Anglo-Indian statesmanship one of the most difficult problems which it has ever had to face. Now that India has responded in so striking a manner to the appeal of the empire, and Indian troops have fought on terms of equality with their British comrades against the white foes of the King-Emperor, the demand for the right to carry arms is becoming more insistent than ever, and will be increasingly difficult to refuse. Yet to grant it on any large scale would be so totally opposed to all Anglo-Indian traditions of government as to constitute a revolution in Indian politics.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY CRITICIZED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MAGDEBURG, Ger.—In the course of a speech at a political function in Magdeburg recently, Herr von Heydebrand, a prominent member of the Conservative party, said that it was a matter for wonder to many how it had become possible for Germany to be so alone in the world, and that many of them had the feeling that German diplomatic ability could have been more pronounced. When the terms of peace came to be considered they should not allow these terms to be involved in a complicated diplomatic manner, but should insist upon something which the whole German people understood and were agreed upon.

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PROF. RICHARD BURTON TALKS TO DRAMA LEAGUE OF BOSTON

A plea for a rational and intelligent theater as an aid to good citizenship in the United States was made by Prof. Richard Burton, president of the Drama League of America, at the season's third meeting of the Drama League of Boston in Huntington hall yesterday afternoon. Professor Burton and Philip Hinsdale of the Modern Drama Players, who spoke briefly on Tagore, were introduced by Prof. E. Charlton Black, president of the local organization. Between 400 and 500 members and friends were present.

In his short address, in which he touched upon many phases, both local and national, of the drama league movement, Professor Burton named as its object "the creation of an intelligent theater-going public in a country which in comparison with other countries is in this respect in a state of Stygian darkness."

"As far as the theater goes," he continued, "where other countries are civilized, we are uncivilized. As members of the Drama League we need to remind ourselves by precept and counsel, and by practise as well as preaching that the theater can be wonderful, that it can be helpful, and that it can be educational,—and that it can at the same time remain primarily amusing, like the other arts.

"We have been reminded by Jane Addams that where the ancient cities and the medieval cities provided entertainment for the masses, the modern city does not. We must awake to the need of giving the proper kind of pleasure to the man who will have it, fair or foul. Every evening in our large cities thousands of toilers pour forth from the shops, the stores and the mills, seeking pleasure, wishing innocent pleasure, but forced to accept pleasure that is not innocent.

"Our prisons will be almost desolate when we, among other things, uplift our theater and thereby join the procession of civilized countries."

Professor Burton then addressed the members of the local league on the duties and privileges of membership and the serious import of the movement.'

"We would rather not have the member who joins because it is only a dollar," he said. "And we would rather not have the member who joins because Mrs. H. joins. Nor should any one think that membership means paying one's annual dues and coming around whenever William Gillette or Blanche Bates speaks in order to hear an actor or an actress. We need members who are joining with the thought of giving, with the thought of working.

Professor Burton then took occasion to pay high compliment to the Henry Jewett Players, and described their work as a "splendid effort to give Shakespeare to the public." "Such an organization is our friend and we are its friend," he said, "and we should give it our support." The three short plays presented by the Modern Drama Players at the Toy theater recently and soon to be repeated in another theater in Boston, were also commended to the patronage of the members.

The speaker closed with a brief description of the laboratory theater of the school of theater arts at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. This was the first theater of its kind, he said, although such a plan had been cherished by Professor Baker of Harvard for some time. There the students work out their plays visually, he continued, painting their own scenery, designing their own costumes, and acting the roles.

He also dwelt for a moment on the promoter and managers of the Little theater in Chicago who had won success after a period of several years, during which they had been without remuneration and even under debt. "But they were working for the love of it," he concluded. "Would that we had more of that love i our theaters and not so much money!"

Mr. Hinsdale in a few words gave a description of Tagore and his "Chitra," which he interpreted as bearing a message to women "to be what they are, regardless of sex, and not pretend to a feminity that they had lost."

At the conclusion of the meeting an informal reception was given Mr. Burton by the members present.

THEATER NOTES

The Friday afternoon dramatic recitals at the New England Conservatory of Music, which have become a regular feature and which have been compared to a miniature "toy theater," will be resumed on Feb. 19 under direction of Clayton D. Gilbert. These recitals, while not intended as exhibitions, give members of the pantomime and rehearsal class a chance to present one-act plays, usually of English authorship, which are little known in this country, original plays and pantomimes, more and more of which are written at the conservatory each year and, occasionally, operatic selections and musical pantomimes. The bill for the first recital of the season includes an original pantomime, "The Fishing Party," by Mrs. Grace French, a Brookline student; "Drifted Apart," a one-act drama by Sir Charles Young; a scene from Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan," and a series of "Songs from Holland," presented in costume by Ruth Dana of Worcester.

Now that Miss Viva Birkett is no longer a member of the Henry Jewett Players, the leading feminine roles will be assumed by Miss Irby Marshall, the English actress who recently joined the company, in the coming productions. It is the announced policy of the management, however, to avoid exploiting individual members of the organization and it is proceeding upon the theory that any one in the company is capable of playing leading parts whenever called upon to do so. For this reason it refrains from designating any one member as the leading man or the leading woman.

Miss Emilie Polini, who succeeded Miss Pearson in the role of the Comtesse Marina de Dasetta in "The Hawk" on Monday, first attracted the attention of the public by her impersonation of Fanny in "Hindle Wakes," two years ago in New York. This past winter she played the part of Little Face, the cave girl, in Roland Oliver's play of that name at the Princess theater. Her most recent appearance was in "The Critic" in New York.

A return engagement of the Modern Drama Players in their bill of three short plays presented at the Toy theater recently is expected. Negotiations are now under way to secure a Boston theater for a series of matinee performances.

Maurice and Florence Walton are to appear in a program of ballroom dances at the Shubert theater on the afternoon of Feb. 23. They will be accompanied by their own orchestra and by vocal and violin soloists.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Ben Hur," 7:45.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Merry Wives of Windsor," 8.
COLONIAL—"Phantom Rival," 8.
CORT—"Nearly Married," 8.
HOLLIS—"Billie Burke," 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—William Faversham, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:15.
TREMONT—"The Miracle Man," 8.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
CENTURY—Pavlowa, 8:15.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:20.
FORTY-FOURTH—Robert Mantell, 8.
GAIETY—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.
GLOBE—Montgomery and Stone, 8.
HIPPODROME—Circus, 8.
HUDSON—"The Show Shop," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8.
LIBERTY—Otis Skinner, 8:15.
LONGACRE—"Inside the Lines," 8:30.
LITTLE—"Silk Stocking," 8:45.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"Life," 8.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.
PUNCH & JUDY—"The Clever Ones," 8:30.
REPUBLIC—"Kick In," 8:20.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—French repertory, 8:30.
WALLACK'S—Granville Barker's Company.

SONGS SUNG IN RUSSIAN TONGUE AT STEINERT HALL

STEINERT HALL—Song recital by Nicola Oulukanoff, baritone, with Henry Eichheim, violinist, assisting, and with Herbert Ringwell, pianist, playing the accompaniments; evening of Feb. 16. Mr. Oulukanoff's selections: Rubinstein, aria from the opera "Demon"; Rachmaninoff, "I Beg You, Don't Leave Me"; Scoutrino, "Voglio"; Moussorgsky, "Serenade" and "Ballade"; Slonoff, "Sunshine." Mr. Eichheim played selections by Townsend, Wieniawski and Kreisler.

Those who depend on public recitals for hearing songs in Russian or any of its cognate languages, have few opportunities vouchsafed them. Now and then an artist brings the sound of Slavic speech and music together in a part of a program. Mme. Alma Gluck has sung in Russian at least one song this winter in Symphony hall. Mme. Sembrich has done as much in Polish. Once in a great while somebody brings in some Czech speech. Miss Louise Llewellyn, for example, has appeared this season in the John Knowles Paine hall in Cambridge, presenting a group of Bohemian folk songs. The solo scene from Rachmaninoff's opera, "The Miser Knight," which the baritone, George Baklanoff, performed in the early days of the Boston opera, will be long remembered. A song by the same composer Mr. Oulukanoff presented on Tuesday evening, using the original words. An aria from Rubinstein's "Demon," and other selections he also sang in Russian, to the applause of his audience.

There is just as good reason, in theory, perhaps, for singers expressing themselves in one language which their hearers do not understand as in another. but in practise, there can be no doubt that there is a difference. For people may not know one word of Italian from another on the printed page and yet may have considerable familiarity with its sound. In the same way, they may not be able to tell what the text of a German song is all about; yet they may find Brahms and Strauss intelligible in a way, and altogether companionable. They may likewise find Rachmaninoff so when his songs are sung in German translation. The fact is that to the ear of the recital listener, even to one who cannot translate the Italian librettists or Heine, the sound of the usual song languages, German, Italian and French, has meaning, where the sound of the Russian language has not. All the more reason why a singer, like Mr. Oulukanoff, to whom Russian is native, should sing his Rachmaninoff and his Moussorgsky in the original. He should make us know the sound of his language, make it as friendly to our ears as the languages of western Europe.

Mr. Oulukonoff has a strong, warm baritone voice, not a very flexible one, however. He sings in the manner of a serious artist, which is only saying right over again that he is a Russian. He had able assistance in his associate artist, Mr. Eichheim, and in his accompanist, Mr. Ringwell.

BOSTON DISTRICT OF MASS. S. S. A. ELECTS

Arthur H. Merritt was reelected president of the Boston district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association at its twentieth annual meeting at the Roslindale Congregational church yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance at sessions afternoon and evening. Other officers elected were W. R. Beale and A. C. Deckman, vice-presidents; Mrs. Myrtle M. Anderson, secretary; W. C. Bates, treasurer, and William C. Durham, auditor.

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Miss Maude Adams

MAUDE ADAMS' REHEARSAL METHODS GET HER RESULTS

Maude Adams and Sir James Matthew Barrie are a unique and a joyous combination. But though it is Barrie who builds the roles and writes the speeches of the whimsical people who surround the principal personage in his plays, it is Maude Adams who sees to it that these characters speak those lines and do those things which make them fully as real and quite as human as they were in the mind's eye of the man who conceived them. And this not an easy task.

"It is my contemptible weakness," Barrie says of himself, "that if I say a character smiled vacuously, I must smile vacuously; if he frowns or leers, I frown or leer; if he is a coward or given to contortions, I cringe or twist my legs until I have to stop writing to undo the knot. I bow with him, eat with him, and gnaw my mustache with him. If the character be a lady with an exquisite laugh, I suddenly terrify you by laughing exquisitely. One reads of the astounding versatility of an actor who is stout and lean on the same evening, but what is he to the novelist who is a dozen persons within the hour? Morally, I fear, we must deteriorate; but this is a subject I may wisely edge away from."

So, after Mr. Barrie has played his part as author, Miss Adams' work begins. How she sets about it is best told by Homer Saint Gaudens, the director of her stage:

"When Miss Adams first receives a new play from Mr. Barrie, she reads it over and over and over again. She commits it to memory in its entirety. When this is accomplished she begins to visualize its characters from the most important to the most insignificant, though 'insignificant' is an ill chosen word for, to Miss Adams, every character is of importance else it has no business to be in the story. Mentally, she pictures, first the situations and then the entire action of the play. Her conception will be subject to subsequent changes but as a rule she adheres to her original ideas. And when she has mastered the play in the manner which I have described, the rehearsals get under way.

"But these are conducted along lines quite different from the usual method pursued in stage work. For, instead of dealing with the cast as a whole, Miss Adams rehearses the principal characters individually. While this work is going on the minor characters are being taken care of by stage directors who, for the sake of coherency, impersonate the more important but absent characters. Then comes the day when a complete rehearsal is called, and the remarkable feature of this performance is that every detail of action and every part of the dialogue fits together as though the complete cast had been working side by side for a month. And the splendid result is that enthusiasm has not been dulled by long and tiresome sessions, where a more apt individual would often be made to wait upon one not so quick to perceive a given direction.

"It is a fact well known on the operatic stage that a Faust, for example, may be sent on in an emergency to sing opposite a Marguerite and that each will know exactly what the other is going to do in the business of action though they have never seen one another before. But that, of course, is due to traditional stage business which is seldom if ever altered. While, for the obvious reason that the rehearsal of a new Barrie play is but the forerunner of its premiere, this operatic parallel is merely an analogy. Nevertheless it serves to illustrate the relative understanding that obtains between minor characters and principals when they meet in one of Miss Adams' general rehearsals. And this is due to the fact that one person has planned the scheme of things and carried it to a conclusion.

"Though Miss Adams does not always insist upon her conception in the various phases of character delineations, it has often been remarked that she is nearly always correct in her conclusions. A prominent actor and member of her company, when once asked if Miss Adams had any disagreeable qualities, replied: 'She has one which is most disconcerting. She is always right.'"

FASHION FETE TO SHOW STYLES FOR PAST CENTURY

Anti-Suffragists Plan Social Event With Clothes and Music of Different Periods

A "Fashion Fete" showing by authentic dresses loaned by women of Newburyport, Salem and other old cities and towns the styles prevailing from 1815 to 1915, is to be given in the Toy theater on the afternoon of March 16 by the Boston committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Further Extension of Suffrage to Women.

The committe in charge of the fete announces it hopes to show a few gowns worn by famous American women such as Dolly Madison. It is not intended to have a procession of figures but attractive groups with games, dancing and music appropriate to the period.

The list of patronesses and the lenders or wearers of dresses has not been prepared. The committees, however, follow:

Executive, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. S. Reed Antony, Mrs. C. A. Coolidge; old costumes, Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. S. P. Mixter, Mrs. W. W. Vaughan; modern gowns, Mrs. Anthony, Miss Helen Burnham, Mrs. T. St. J. Lockwood; publicity, Miss E. W. Allen, Mrs. G. U. Crocker; tickets, Mrs. Robert Farley Clarke, Miss Anna Cutler; music Mrs. Frederick Galacar; ushers, Mrs. C. A. Cooledge, Mrs. R. W. Lovett, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Thayer; properties, Mrs. W. O. Kimball, Mrs. James Lee, Miss Frances Goodwin; committee on patronesses, Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. H. P. Binney, Mrs. George T. Francis.

COMMERCE MEN OF WEST N. E. TO MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Western New England Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual conference and banquet here tomorrow. Prof. William H. Taft is to make an address on "Combinations," and President Nichols of Dartmouth will speak on "Education and Business." Judge Marcus P. Knowlton and President Hustis of the Boston & Maine railroad will talk on pending legislation affecting the road.

Charles A. Colley of the Waterbury Chamber of Commerce is also one of the speakers at the banquet, which is to be held in Hotel Kimball beginning at 7 p. m. The conference will be held at 2 p. m. in the rooms of the Springfield Board of Trade. Invitations have been sent to every civic and commercial organization in Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts.

CONTRACT IS REFUSED FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Because of "humanitarian reasons" the Electro Steel Company of this city, asked by the Pittsburgh foreign trade commission to bid on a contract to furnish part of an order of 1,000,000 drop forge shells valued at $4,000,000, wanted by the British government, has declined to make an estimate. Attached to the blue prints returned to the commission by the company was a note which read:

"For humanitarian reasons, this company finds itself obliged to refuse to consider the contract."

The value of the contract offered was estimated at $450,000

NEW YORK SEES SHAKESPEARE'S NEW SETTINGS

"Midsummer Night's Dream" Produced by Granville Barker With Norman Wilkinson's Decoration and Sharp's Music

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK—Granville Barker made his second play production here last evening and it is unquestionably the most important one of the present season. The play was "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and its presentation by Mr. Barker contains as many unexpected beauty points as Reinhardt's "Sumurun," given several seasons ago, of which one is oddly reminded. "Sumurun" opened a whole new world of possibilities in stagecraft to America and it did us a great deal of good. But "Sumurun" was only an oriental pantomime. Last night we had a familiar English classic done with something of the same quality of imaginative artistry, but much more beautifully, and, without being any the less, but rather more Shakespearean; it was several things that Shakespeare's playful fantasy has never quite seemed to be before.

What the classic fairy tales are to imaginative children this great fairy tale of the English drama was to a New York first-night audience. It seemed real with that special reality of dreams—and fairy tales—but never with that literal reality of the contemporary drama. It was as English as Peter Quince, as medieval as "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," sometimes as oriental as "The Arabian Nights" and yet as modern as the last of the Modernists—a strange combination that strangely rang as true as it must sound unconvincing. And it was exceedingly beautiful.

Shakespeare Text Followed

For one thing, Shakespeare's text was followed from beginning to end and the result seemed to prove that the master needs but to be given his way to speak as he will and he can delight us as truly as ever.

The modernized and shortened version of the fantasy seems silly and purposeless when Shakespeare's own merry and irresponsible entertainment is unrolled for us as he himself visioned it—not a drama but a gay fantasy filled with whimsical interruptions and leisurely and charming narration, as irresponsible as "Androcles and the Lion," for example, but without the bite of bitter satire.

The play was for the most part beautifully read by Mr. Barker's English company. That one takes for granted. It has doubtless been beautifully read before, though rarely have the minor parts been so admirably cast and so carefully studied in their relation to the whole; so strongly individualized, yet so well subordinated.

Folk Music Played

It is the production on its visual side that commands our chief surprise. The substitution of English folk music for the classic music written for "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was wholly effective and admirable in its unpretentious beauty. This and the dances were the work of Cecil Sharp, an acknowledged authority on English folk music and dances, and it helped to key the play to Shakespeare's own period. The naive simplicity of the music and dances called up vividly the happy spontaneity with which theatrical presentations of Shakespeare's time most probably were colored. One saw it thus as a play given by the people for the people, audience and players in intimate and friendly relation.

Settings of the Play

The decoration of the play, by Norman Wilkinson, without overwhelming the piece, as so many of our own settings of Shakespeare have done, was compellingly beautiful and a far departure from all traditions. It colored the whole presentation, aiding as much in accenting the fairy-tale truth of the drama as "Sumurun's" setting did for it. Mr. Wilkinson's flowing drop curtains might be as naive and simple as a child's drawing—a few black lines and spots of color for a street, a futurist massing of vivid green and purple-indigo, thickly studded with enormous stars, for a wood, but there was charm there. The forest scene was especially remarkable. No papier-maché, canvas or real trees here, nor imitation grass of jute—just loose, flatly painted draperies, hanging in yard-wide strips in a semicircle and in the center a low, smooth and geometrical pyramid of soft green, over which hung a great wreath in strong, gay colors. The main color scheme was pale green and light blue, illuminated from above.

Puck in Bright Red

Upon this sylvan scene dashed Puck, in bright red, with a great flying mop of yellow hair, and then the twittering fairies, all in gold from head to foot, even to hands and faces; their costumes surely straight out of "The Arabian Nights." Were ever gold-plated fairies heard of before? And yet the very fact that they did not try to simulate the traditional immateriality of our own fairyland but were creatures apart from our imaginative realities did just what was needed. They were the most delightful and fairylike sprites one had ever seen and they came and went with much rhythmic suddenness and such graceful and noiseless scampering that one could quite believe in them.

Yet there were touches of skilful and painstaking literalness that accentuated the fantastic quality of the rest. Bully Bottom's ass's head was a triumph of mechanics and realism. Its long lips moved over its shining teeth with each syllable of speech, and ears and eyes played their skilful part. It was a worthy if less lovable companion to Phil Dwyer's amiable lion in the Shaw play, and Ernest Cossart's Bottom was an admirable drawing of the self-important and genially domineering plebeian.

Some of the other individual parts that commanded admiration were Miss Lillah McCarthy's appealing and gentle Helena, Mr. Heggie's solemn Quince and Ian Maclaren's beautifully enunciated Demetrius. Excellent declamation of Shakespeare's musical lines was also given especially to the parts of Oberon and Titania by Horace Braham and Isabel Jeans, but it must be repeated that the whole play was well read and the cast most carefully balanced.

It will be a surprise if this offering does not fix Mr. Barker so fast in American esteem that he will be persuaded to undertake a great deal more in the way of theatrical presentations over here than was originally intended. It will be a good thing for us if he is.

SEMINARY ELECTS NEW HEAD

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The board of trustees of the Southwestern Theological Seminary has selected Dr. Lee R. Scarborough to succeed Dr. B. H. Carroll as president of that institution, says the Record.

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CHURCHES SEEK UNIFICATION OF ALL PEACE WORK

State Federation Says Concerted Effort Needed to Influence Nations to Resort to Justice Instead of Warfare

In a statement containing the tenets of its peace platform, the Massachusetts Federation of Churches yesterday issued an appeal to the churches and all the forces for concord to work together as one force. A common understanding is to be sought, the statement declares—some one program of action, a nation-wide condemnation of war and a nation-wide desire for peace.

The peace committee, which consists of the Rev. Emelius W. Smith, Roger W. Babson, the Rev. Charles Conklin, Judge Robert F. Raymond, the Rev. Wilbur K. Thomas, the Rev. Charles W. Wendte and W. Stewart Whittemore, in its appeal asks that the nations appeal to justice, and not to force, and declares that a decision for war should only be made by decision of the whole people. In part the statement follows:

We desire heartily to express our approval of the President's declared policy of neutrality and restriction in naval construction at the present time. To increase the army or navy, under existing conditions would seem unnecessary as defense, unwise as expense, well calculated to provoke suspicions and increased armaments abroad; while it would be of no service at home except to encourage militarism and enrich such private corporations as manufacture munitions of war.

Disapprove War Loans

We agree with the position taken by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America "disapproving of loans by American capitalists for belligerent purposes," and we further disapprove of the sale to belligerents of all munitions of war.

The present world-wide war makes it evident that the forces of peace, working apart, have been unable to preserve peace. It would seem equally clear that continuing to work separately, they will be as ineffective in restoring peace or in removing the evils that led to war.

We urge, therefore, as the need of this world crisis, cooperation and concentration—cooperation to secure some common platform which will express fairly and judgment of this nation—and concentration upon some one program of action, which will make impressive this common platform. This nation, through its churches, peace societies, trade unions, organizations of capital, women's clubs, young people's societies, and all other peace forces, should unite through representative committees and great public meetings to proclaim with one voice its condemnation of war and its desire for peace.

Platform Outlined

We commend as a platform for consideration:

1. The appeal of nations must be to justice, based on reason and right, and not to force.

2. Progress, religious, ethical and industrial, has made mankind one family and nations members of the common household. War is therefore mutual waste and destruction.

3. All nations, and not merely two or three; the people, and not alone a few diplomats, should decide for or against war and the conditions of peace.

4. In international matters nations should act in groups, under a representative form of government, which should include a legislature, judiciary and an executive.

5. The executive should be an international police, made up of quotas from the nations, forming a force by land and sea strong enough to preserve order, prevent war and protect life and trade.

6. A patriotism that is consistent with the love and service of mankind should be honored and taught in church, state and school.

The paper closes with a plea that an early peace should be sought and urged by neutral nations, and especially by the United States.

CHICAGO SCHOOLS TO SHOW FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Steps looking toward the opening of the public school assembly halls and gymnasiums for at least three evenings a week through the school year and also toward the installation of moving picture apparatus in each assembly room to be operated along educational lines have been taken by the building and grounds committee of the board of education. A special board of three was ordered to investigate and report plans. The motion pictures would be conducted under the direction of the school superintendent.

U. S. S. GEORGIA WILL GO TO DRILL GROUNDS

Delayed in sailing because of slight boiler troubles, the United States battleship Georgia, Captain Coontz, will leave the Charlestown navy yard tomorrow or soon after. The Georgia will be one of the last of the big fleet to leave for the southern drill grounds after being repaired at the navy yard. The vessel will stop at Newport for additional men. It is scheduled to return to the yard May 15.

BAIL AUTHORITY FOR BOSTON POLICE OFFICERS FAVORED

Legislative Committee on Rules Recommends Admission of Bill for Charles St. Elevated Station

The committee on legal affairs of the Legislature reported to the House today a bill providing that any member of the Boston police department holding the rank of sergeant or a higher rank, and who is in charge of a police station to which a prisoner is brought, may act as bail commissioner and bail such prisoner, provided he is not charged with a felony. Senators Perley and Hays and Representatives Monk and Weston dissent.

The rules committee recommended the admission for consideration of bills to require the Elevated railway company to build and maintain an elevated station at Charles and Cambridge streets to permit persons who were citizens of Salem on the day previous to the great fire last summer to vote at all elections in Salem held prior to Jan. 1, 1916, notwithstanding the fact that they may now be living elsewhere, and Mayor Curley's bill to allow the city of Boston to appropriate money from the tax levy for certain improvements, instead of borrowing.

Representative Weare of Salisbury presented a petition of the selectmen of Georgetown, asking that the town be allowed to supply itself and its inhabitants with water, and Representative Sinnatt of Bridgewater presented a petition of Orvis F. Kinney, asking that the town of West Bridgewater be permitted to make an additional water loan of $27,000.

Metropolitan affairs reported reference to the next general court on bill to direct the metropolitan park commission to provide improved means of communication between Harvard square and the Middlesex Fells and Revere Beach parkways.

WOMEN OF PRESS HEAR ADDRESS ON TRUE PATRIOTISM

President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke Seminary Sounds Keynote at Anniversary Event

Not the patriotism which carries men into war but the patriotism which builds men in character of the highest, noblest and best type, that is what is demanded of the age today, declared Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of the Mt. Holyoke College, at the twenty-ninth anniversary of the New England Woman's Press Association held at Hotel Somerset last evening. Women of this new era will have great possibilities and responsibilities, she said.

Patriotism, peace and the American flag were discussed by Samuel J. Elder, president of the Massachusetts Peace Society, and the Rev. Austin K. DeBlois, of the First Baptist church, Boston. Mrs. Maud Gordon Roby gave an original patriotic poem, and Nixon Waterman read various patriotic poems and Mrs. Emily Selinger, poet laureate of the association, read an anniversary poem written by herself for the occasion. Mr. Frank Bonnelle, assisted by eight members of the association, gave an original feature complimentary to the president, Mrs. Lord.

A musical program was provided. Miss Florence Jepperson, contralto soloist, sang, accompanied by Miss Marguerite Jepperson, Miss Ruth Collingbourne, violinist was accompanied by Harris S. Shaw and Miss Flora Emily Merrill danced.

There were 100 members and guests present and Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association, presided.

FEDERAL WHEAT INQUIRY IS URGED

NEW YORK—Governmental investigation into the wheat situation, particularly as to how much wheat the farmers are holding, was urged Tuesday by George W. Perkins, chairman of Mayor Mitchel's food supply committee, at the opening of the state attorney-general's investigation of a rise in bread prices.

The investigation, Mr. Perkins said, should extend over three lines: How much wheat is being held by farmers; how much is being manipulated by middlemen and how much the speculation of European buyers has influenced the situation. The farmers, Mr. Perkins said, should not be allowed to go unquestioned.

LEADER OF LINCOLN CLUB IS REELECTED

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing was reelected president of the Lincoln Club, an organization of Republican leaders of Massachusetts at a business meeting at the American House last night. The other officials chosen were: Louis A. Frothingham and William H. Squire, vice-presidents; Walter R. Meins, secretary and Joseph B. Brown, treasurer.

An informal reception was extended to Secretary Albert P. Langtry, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill. In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Cushing, Mr. Frothingham presided. About 200 were present. Mr. Attwill advocated giving direct primaries a fair trial, and Hon. Louis A. Coolidge spoke reminiscently of his Washington experiences.

FEDERAL WORK FOR IDLE IN DULL TIMES IS URGED

Secretary of Labor Wilson Says Revision of Government Business Will Be Necessary to Secure What He Advocates

WASHINGTON—The federal government can assure employment by enabling men to work on federal construction projects, "when business is not brisk," declared Secretary of Labor Wilson today.

Put the men to work on land reclamation, government buildings and river and harbor improvements, said the secretary. Let federal, state and municipal authorities do the same and there will be work all year round for all who want to work.

Not until the whole business of government is revised, however, the secretary added, will this be advisable or possible.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that national, state and municipal governments should make appropriations for work to complete a job, and not for periods. This would enable the funds to be used in employing men when industries are not brisk. They could be given work on river and harbor improvements, building construction, land reclamation and scores of other channels where the government is active.

Obstacles in the Way

"But because of the obstacles in the way, I am not prepared to get back of this plan now. The greatest obstacle is Congress' fear that funds appropriated for any length of time will be squandered.

"Another obstacle is the fear that those who have authority to spend money will use it to build up political machines. And Congress desires to keep its finger-tip on appropriations."

Charges that the President is "playing politics" by his unemployment census and that there are no employers seeking employees, were denied by the secretary.

Because the present unemployment scheme has been in operation only a short time, he said, he did not have full information concerning the number of employers seeking help, but he declared the figures would be published as soon as they were obtained.

Hope to Inaugurate Bureau

"We are making no pretense of creating jobs," he said. "There are always times when business is not brisk that men need jobs and employers need workers. Our task is to bring the two together. Satisfactory replies are being received daily from employers and unemployed.

"We are using all the means at our disposal to relieve the situation. We are utilizing government facilities which have been sleeping, and we believe we are going to be able to do some good."

If the plan is the success the officials believe it will be, they hope to have an unemployment bureau established in the labor department under the direction of experts.

"QUALITY STREET" TO BE PRESENTED BY RADCLIFFE '18

Prize Class Song to Be Heard in Agassiz Theater When Barrie Comedy Is Given

"Quality Street," a comedy by J. M. Barrie, is to be the annual production of the Radcliffe College freshman class this year at Agassiz House theater. It will be given Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, March 5 and 6. The cast for the play, trials for which have been in progress since last Friday, was announced today.

At the initial performance March 5 the new freshman class song, selected from a competition of student composers, will be given its first tryout in public. The name of the song will be kept a secret until then.

The cast of the drama follows:

Phoebe, Sophie Morris; Valentine, Katherine Ham; Miss Willoughy, Hope Greene; Susan, Jeanette Fouts; Fanny, Margaret Shortall; Henrietta, Marjorie Snow; Patty, Gladys Bolton; Charlotte, Bettina Savage; Blades, Esther Lanman; Spicer, Elizabeth Brandeis; sergeant, Rosemary Hogan; old soldier, Eleanor Lee; gallant, Priscilla Robinson; Isabella, Beatrice Parker; Arthur, Angela Murphy; small boys, Marion Hunt, Constance Wiener, Mary Cohen; girls, Dorothy Ellis, Dorothy Jones, Violet Jackson; wall flowers, Helen Garrity, Renee Metivier, Ramona Osborne, Florence Oldfield; men working about, Rachael Field, Mary McManus.

HARVARD HISTORY TABLETS PLACED

Indicating sites noteworthy in connection with the founding of Harvard in 1636, a slate tablet has been placed in one of the brick columns that surround the Harvard yard. Two squares of slate are also placed in the sidewalk.

One of the squares indicates the spot where stood the house in which Nathaniel Eaton, the first teacher of the college, lived while College hall was being built in 1638 and 1639. Another spot indicates where the house of Edward Goffe stood in the first days of the college.

MASONS PLAN TO GIVE A RECEPTION TO HIGH OFFICIAL

Honor to Be Paid to William H. H. Soule, Past Commander of Grand Commandery K. T.

An informal reception is to be given by the Masonic fraternity of Massachusetts at the Copley Plaza Saturday afternoon and evening to William H. H. Soule, past commander of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Knights Templars, and past grand junior warden of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, in recognition of his many years of service in the various stations of the craft.

It is expected that many Masons will attend this gathering and that past and present dignitaries of the fraternity in the state will be there in large numbers. Among them will be Melvin M. Johnson, grand master of Masons in Massachusetts; Eugene A. Holton, grand high priest of the grand chapter; Walter F. Medding, grand commander of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and William H. L. Odell, grand master of the council.

Past Grand Master Everett C. Benton is chairman of the committee in charge. William G. Irwin is secretary, and Wilbur Sargent Locke treasurer.

LARGER CONTROL OVER BAKERIES BILL REJECTED

State Senate by Vote of 15 to 13 Defeats Measure Giving Boston Board of Health More Complete Supervision

Following a sharp debate in which Senator Hays of Boston lead the opposition, the bill giving the board of health more control over bakeries was rejected in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 15 to 13.

Senator Hays and others contended that there were plenty of laws on the statute book now to cover the situation. Senators Clark, Doyle and Leonard were among those who believed the act would make for greater cleanliness in the making of bread and pastry.

Adverse Report Made

An adverse report was made by the committee on banks and banking, with Representative Morris dissenting, on the bill establishing a penalty in cases of circulating false reports about the financial conditions of banks.

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported favorably a resolve providing that the metropolitan park commission should investigate the desirability of taking "Boston rock" in Melrose to be included in the Fells reservation.

After the Senate's session, Speaker Cox, who is soon to be married, was escorted to the Senate chamber by a committee of three members and presented with a silver pitcher and salver, a present from the Senate members. Mr. Cox thanked them in a few words.

In the House the committee on cities reported favorably a bill providing that members of the fire departments in cities shall have one day off in five. Senator Bartlett and Representatives Bliss of Malden, Cook of New Bedford, Woodville of North Adams and Dodge of Springfield dissent. Other reports were:

Judiciary—Bill to provide that failure to comply with the laws relating to the registration of automobiles shall not be a defense in action of tort, Senator Sullivan of Boston and Representatives Abbott of Haverhill and Sullivan of Boston dissent.

Cities—Leave to withdraw on bills providing that the mayor of Boston shall have authority to appoint the police commissioner and the license board.

NEW ENGLAND MARINE LEAGUE COUNCIL FORMED

Permanent organization of a New England Council of the National Marine League was effected at the first meeting of the council yesterday at the offices of the State Street Trust Company. The purpose of the league is to further the building of a United States merchant marine.

These officers were elected: Chairman, Allan Forbes; secretary, James O. Porter, 60 State street. The State Street Trust Company was named to act as treasurer and depositary for the council.

President T. H. W. Ross of the National League, which is organizing branches in all parts of the country, spoke at the meeting. Others present were: Albert G. Duncan, Woodward Emery, Allan Forbes, Curtis Guild, Jerome Jones, Harris Livermore, Bernard C. Weld and James O. Porter.

Methods to be adopted by the council for arousing public interest in a merchant marine for the United States were discussed.

Opposition to the national administration's ship purchase propaganda was given considerable expression. It was contended that the present bill in Congress was to be of only temporary character, not designed to build up a permanent fleet of merchant steamers.

The work of the council will include also assistance in furthering any legislation bearing on the subject of a merchant marine.

VALIDATION OF THE NEW HAVEN RECOMMENDED

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Advises Course to Avert Receivership Action — Road Proposes Radical Steps

Believing it to be the only means of rehabilitating New England railroad properties, the decline of which has occupied the attention of the federal government, the state and the public for the past five years, the Massachusetts public service commission has recommended to the Legislature that all the stock and funded debt of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad that was outstanding on June 30, 1914, be validated.

Roughly speaking, this amounts to $75,000,000, and this recommendation is made in face of the fact, says the commission, that a large part of this stock was issued and the debt incurred in violation of Massachusetts law.

Because of the lack of uniformity in the railroad laws of the several states in which the railroad is incorporated the New Haven road has been able to do many things under the law of Connecticut that is prohibited by the law of Massachusetts, it is said. Among these acts has been the issue of great amounts of stock and in recommending that the state of Massachusetts stand behind all these securities, the public service commission holds that it is the best way out of a serious difficulty, the only alternative, from the commission's point of view, being bankruptcy proceedings.

Prosperity Again

As the public service commission sees it, adoption of its recommendation by the Legislature will mean that the New Haven road will be able to work its way back to prosperity eventually. This also applies to the Boston & Maine railroad because of the $30,000,000 investment the New Haven holds in that company.

The New Haven railroad properties are owned by New England people who will be benefited as individuals and as corporations. Their holdings will probably increase in value, says the commission. Besides individuals who hold large amounts of securities the investing public includes the biggest savings banks and insurance companies of New England.

Recent decrees by the federal department of justice have compelled the New Haven road to separate itself from corporate entanglements into which, years of investigations have revealed, it was exploited by big financial interests. In return for the helping hand the public service commission of Massachusetts now extends to it, the new management pledges itself to observe all laws and do all in its power to operate the properties on a sound business basis with all proper regard for public welfare.

Recommendations Made

Other points in the recommendations to the Legislature are:

That the New Haven officials be allowed to fund their floating debt if legally issued according to the laws of any state in which it is incorporated.

That it be understood this new capitalization is not necessarily to be regarded as a basis for rates to railroad users.

That investors be made to understand that in thus validating financial transactions at variance with the laws of Massachusetts no precedent is being established.

That as a preliminary to any legalizing action on the part of the Legislature, the Connecticut Legislature be required to limit the powers of the New Haven railroad corporation charter now existent in that state.

That the Massachusetts Legislature enact special statutes stiffening the penalties on railroad officials who may hereafter violate the laws of the state.

That the public service commission be given authority to make a further study of the holdings of the company and to propose such disposal as may seem best.

It is held by the commission that it is impossible at this time to compel the road to readjust its finances under a strict observance of Massachusetts railroad laws and that the prosperity of the state being dependent in part on its successful conduct makes this step necessary.

Bills Submitted

The commission submits drafts of three general bills.

The first is a perfecting redraft of section 15 of chapter 784 of the acts of the year 1913, relative to the issue by railroad corporations of stock, bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness. Another allows any railroad corporation to issue preferred stock of one or more different classes, and a third bill prohibits the issue by railroad corporations of fractional shares.

In its report the commission criticizes the New Haven road, saying that it not only has not conformed to the statutes of this state, but that it has not confined its activities to a legitimate railroad business. It also states that it does not presume that the capitalization of the road represents, as a whole, investment honestly or prudently made, even within the limits of its Connecticut charter.

"The welfare of Massachusetts is in part dependent upon the service which this railroad gives and many improvements are urgently needed. These improvements cannot be made without new capital and the financial condition of the road is depressed and discouraging," says the commission.

"The interest charges upon the large floating debt are very high and the necessity of renewing the notes at frequent intervals is a disturbing factor. So is the invalid status of a substantial portion of the stock under Massachusetts laws. If these disturbing factors can be removed and if the floating debt can be funded at lower interest charges, the situation and the chances of securing the new capital needed for improvements will, to that extent, be improved.

What Directors Propose

The statement by the directors of the New Haven road as to their future policy, referred to in the public service commission report, sets forth the following as the intent of the company:

To sell the securities of the Eastern Steamship Corporation at a time and for such prices as will reduce its losses on this investment to a minimum.

To merge the Stamford, Westchester and Shore Line railways into one company and to dispose of all the securities whenever a reasonable price may be realized.

To sell the gold notes of the New England Investment and Security Company as soon as a reasonable price may be obtained.

To continue to hold and operate the Central New England Railway Company, thus continuing the Poughkeepsie bridge route, which is essential to the proper handling of through freight traffic to and from the West.

To retain stock control of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company, unless an opportunity can be found to dispose of the same to the advantage of the New Haven road.

To turn over to the Connecticut company all of the property of the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company now held by sublease by the Housatonic Power Company, also to lease to the Connecticut company the Bulls Bridge hydro-electric development near New Milford, Conn.

To sell, as soon as proper prices can be obtained, the real estate along the line of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, having a book value of $3,799,000.

To dispose of miscellaneous securities and real estate which are not needed for the protection of and for the present and future development of the New Haven Company.

To wind up and dissolve the New England Navigation Company as soon as the securities which it owns can be disposed of at reasonable prices.

To continue to operate the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, in the belief that in time this road will become a paying investment.

To conserve its present properties so far as it can and not to acquire new properties.

To simplify its corporate organization as rapidly as it can and to reduce the number of corporations holding its various assets.

To comply strictly with the laws of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut in the issue of new securities, if those states grant the request now made for some better plan for securing capital, it will be the policy of the company to use money so obtained:

(1) To satisfy its floating debt;

(2) To make needed physical improvements on its road;

(3) To advance the minimum amount necessary to companies in which it now has an interest, but which it hopes to sell at some future time.

It will further be the policy of the company—

(a) To sell its so-called outside properties, securities and real estate not essential to the property and to use the proceeds in reducing the liabilities of the company or in making needed improvements to its physical property, thus reducing the necessity for new capital.

(b) Not to acquire any interest in properties and business other than those which are directly and clearly necessary to the transportation companies, which under the laws of the United States, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island it is allowed to hold and operate.

(c) To attend closely to the business of transportation and to conduct it so as to keep capital requirements to a minimum, and to promote in every reasonable way safety, efficiency and economy, and to furnish good service to the public.

LABOR MOVEMENT LECTURES BEGUN

Prof. Harry F. Ward of the Boston University school of theology delivered the second of a series of lectures on "The Labor Movement" at Ford hall this noon. Professor Ward in his talk yesterday on "Trade Unions" said he considered the labor union a necessity.

Professor Ward is to give a series of eight lectures under the auspices of Boston University, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, organized labor and the Ford hall organizations.

ENDEAVOR SOCIETY PLEDGES PEACE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Pledges to work for international peace were taken by 5000 persons at a meeting here held in preparation for the fifth world's and the twenty-seventh international Christian Endeavor convention which will take place in the Coliseum July 5-12. The pledge was presented by Dr. Francis E. Clarke of Boston, founder of the movement and its president. Between 20,000 and 25,000 are expected at the convention.

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Light Weight Wool Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. regularly 2.00, 1.35

Imported White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless styles; knee or ankle length. regularly 1.35 1.00

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Dressing gowns are such comfortable, satisfactory garments that every woman should own at least one. Here is a pretty, graceful model and simple withal, that it is a real luxury to slip on for an hour.

It is laid in a plait at each side of the front, which provides a comfortable fulness. The sleeves are simple and plain but wide enough to allow freedom of movement. A ribbon girdle confines the fulness just sufficiently at the waist line.

In the picture a flowered crepe is finished with trimming of ribbon, but one could make this dressing gown of cashmere, or of albatross lined with India silk, or, it could be made of the light weight corduroy which is so much in demand for negligees, with a lining of thin silk. For wear in cold weather it could be made of blanket flannel or of bathrobe flannel. Whatever its material its lines will always be becoming and graceful. Almost any banding could be used for trimming, or the edges could be scalloped if liked, or bound edges of the material would be appropriate. Corduroy with the edges all bound with the same material cut bias is exceedingly handsome. In such case, ribbon would, of course, be used for the belt.

For the medium size will be needed 7¼ yards of material 27, 5¼ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with ⅜ yard for bands.

The pattern (8504) is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

What to Do When Mayonnaise Curdles

No matter what the cause, mayonnaise is found to curdle almost as often as it stays smooth. There is no reason to despair, however, for by beating the yolk of a fresh egg quite smooth and stirring it into the curdled mayonnaise the dressing will be united and quite good once more, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

A precaution which every cook will be wise to take is in boiling milk, which is more than eight hours old in summer or 12 hours old in winter. If she will drop in a small piece of baking soda (the size of a pea to a quart of milk) it will prevent this milk from curdling. Otherwise if she tries to boil milk left overnight she may find it all separated on her hands.

Old Stockings Turned Into Iron Holders

Old stockings, when split up the side and sewed into a square, make excellent iron-holders. They are neither unhandy nor bulky, but just thick enough, says the Baltimore News.

For pot holders old stockings may be sewed the same way as iron-holders. For stove polishing old stockings may be split down the back and used. The stockings are soft and give a fine polish to the stove and also the metal trimmings. To make silk stockings last from three to four months longer than usual darn the heel and toe before wearing. When the stocking begins to wear it will be the darning cotton that will be worn off; pull out and redarn.

Cooking Recipes

APPLE BISCUIT

When making bread take out one pint of the sponge after it has become light, add two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoon of lard, melted, and sufficient graham flour to make a soft dough. Beat thoroughly, then add one cup of chopped apple. Shape into biscuit, place in patty pans and let rise very light before baking.

STUFFED POTATOES

Place in a baking pan as many large potatoes as are required after having peeled them, taken out the center of them lengthwise with an apple corer and drawn a sausage through each one. Place a slice of bacon on the top of each, basting occasionally. Bake until the potatoes are well done.

SPICE CAKE

One and one half cups of sugar, two thirds of a cup of butter or lard, one cup sour milk, one cup chopped raisins, three eggs; three teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoon each of cloves and nutmeg and a small one of soda sifted with two cups of flour.

Use for Shabby Dress

The dress that has become too shabby or out of fashion to wear should not take closet space. If you have not an old trunk in the attic in which the dress can repose in a madeup shape, rip it up and neatly fold the pieces in a roll and put them into a drawer. There will come a time, says the Dallas News, when the material will be just the thing you need.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Ivory.

HIDDEN FURNISHINGS

(Objects of many homes are found by transposing the letters of certain words.)

Joe talked of taking a lease of a farm, and went to see it. Attracted by an odd sound, he found it to be the bleat of a calf. There were pine trees near, and he thought: "Palms are called more beautiful, but the odor of these is a great delight. I am sorry to see they ripped out some. I will get my family to scan the property, and their votes shall decide whether I take it. If I do, I hope to get that span of horses with the high heads and satin skin."—Adapted from the Christian Advocate.

Home Helps

Half water, instead of all milk, makes some cake lighter.

If your cake goes down in the middle, the dough was too rich, probably from too much sugar or butter.

Too much baking powder in cake causes large holes as soon as the dough is subjected to the heat of the oven.

A few pieces of gum camphor kept in the boxes in which silver is packed will keep the silver from turning dark.

To stiffen hair brushes after washing dip them in a mixture of equal parts of water and milk and then dry before the fire.

For cleaning painted walls, dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water, add one teaspoonful ammonia, and use half this amount to a pail of water, using no soap—Detroit Free Press

Gloves of the Moment

White and black gloves are the gloves of the moment, and the two tones are combined in dozens of different ways, says the New York Times. One combination that is striking is this: a white dressed kid glove, with black stitching around the edge of the fingers, heavy black embroidery on the backs, and wide black straps across the inside of the wrists.

Mending a "Run"

A "run" in a stocking can be nicely mended by buttonholing both edges on the wrong side, making close, even stitches, being careful to put in a few strengthening stitches at the top and bottom to prevent spreading of the "run." Then draw the edges together by inserting the needle in the loops formed by the buttonholing.—Chicago Journal.

Catsup Made in Winter From Canned Tomatoes

"Although it is supposed that catsup can be put up only in the fall when tomatoes are plentiful, I have for years used the following recipe, that my family calls 'catsup while you wait,' which can be made any time, even in the winter," a woman writes to the Dallas News.

"I make it in the forenoons when I am doing other cooking and can watch it; it requires little time and has proved delicious.

"One large No. 3 can of tomatoes, 6 medium onions, chopped fine; 1 medium bunch of celery, 1 scant half cup of salt, 1 generous half cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful each of allspice and cloves, ½ teaspoonful of yellow mustard, ¼ or more teaspoonful red pepper, ½ cup vinegar.

"Mix spices smooth with vinegar and add to other ingredients. Cook slowly for one hour. It can be used either strained or unstrained, and will keep open in a cool place for some time, or may be quickly bottled."

Peanut Biscuits

Peanut biscuits are easily made by adding to the regular biscuit dough peanuts that have been finely ground. Bake in a moderate oven.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Velvets for Little Girls

Girls from 12 to 16 are following the example of their elders for afternoon in wearing of velvet frocks. These usually have overblouses or long-waisted effects with the top skirt of velvet and the short underskirt of satin or plaited chiffon, says the Detroit Free Press. A collar of real lace and a satin belt or sash complete a very smart little costume which can be worn without a coat as warmer weather approaches.

NEW SEASON'S FASHIONS IN SKIRTS

Separate skirts shown for the coming season are both in the tailored and dressy styles. In speaking of widths, buyers say that women do not take kindly to the idea of a too sudden change from the very narrow skirt to the extreme width. For street wear, there seems little desire to have skirts over three yards in width, and many of the popular models are only two and one half yards wide. Three to five-piece circular skirts are among the favored styles; the one-piece circular skirt is fashionable, although this style is not meeting with any particular favor, owing largely to its tendency for sagging; and there are many modifications of the circular idea, especially the box-plaited panel in the back and front, with the circular sides. Gored skirts are looked upon with favor, particularly those which have plaits inset in the seams. These give the necessary fulness to be in style, and yet have the flat appearance.

BED FURNISHINGS STYLES IN COTTON

Most of the shops are now featuring cotton displays; and prominent among these are bed furnishings. Housewives and brides-to-be are, therefore, taking advantage of the bargains, says a New York Tribune writer.

In bedding, as in everything else, there are prescribed fashions. Pillow shams are obsolete and the roll is passe. Pretty pillow cases are the decreed mode. It is advisable to have day and night cases. The latter can be less elaborate in embroidery or have merely a hemstitching.

Embroidered upper sheets are now generally used, the embroidered end turning back over the counterpane, giving a pleasing touch to the bed. Other sheets are hemstitched and have the embroidered monogram at center.

The bedspread is a matter of concern to the woman of artistic taste. It should be pretty and dainty and yet washable. With the favor shown by fashion to sheer dress fabrics, especially organdy, during the summer it is not surprising that these materials have become popular in home draperies, and so bedspreads in organdy and lawn, delicately embroidered and hemstitched, are greatly favored. One bride is proudly exhibiting a spread of organdy with a seven-inch monogram exquisitely embroidered in the center and a two-inch hemstitched edge. Sometimes these transparent covers are underlaid to carry out the color scheme of the room, but more often the bed is made up in pure white.

There is the bedspread of linen or poplin with a floral border and perhaps a center design embroidered in white, pale blue or delicate pink. Those with insets of cluny or filet are handsome.

Spreads are now hemstitched at the edges or finished off in embroiderel scallops. Some have the hem run with a feather stitching. Those with lace insets have a matching lace edge. Flounces are no longer fashionable in bed coverings.

Press Carefully

In home dressmaking a very important point to remember, especially in making coats and skirts, is the frequent use of the iron, says the Baltimore News. Unless the seams are carefully pressed with a hot iron over a damp cloth the garment, however well cut, will have an amateur look. Every sheer dress material should be pressed on a soft surface and without dampening.

Food More Attractive Served in Variety of Ways

Variety is most important in planning weekly menus, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Beef may be one time served as a pot roast, another time as a roast. Gravies should be made various ways. Chicken should be cooked in as great a variety of ways as the likes of the family admit. Vegetables are always to be had in great variety and may be cooked more ways than one. Of course it is not wise to insist on dishes that are not liked simply for sake of variety. There is delight in eating well-served food. Hence study the little details that tend to give neatness and effect in serving. A bouquet of cut flowers or a growing plant gives a bit of gayety to the meal.

White Leather Belts

One of the new white serge suits made for southern wear shows an unusual belt, says the New York Times. It is of dull white leather, about two inches wide, perhaps narrower. It is fastened in front by means of a leather-covered buckle, and on the left side, a few inches from the buckle, is a little pocket, just about the width of the belt. It clasps shut with a snap fastener.

Corsage Flowers

There are many pretty corsage flowers, and among them are roses made of picot-edged ribbon, says the New York Times. A charming evening frock of blue faille and white tulle and blue chiffon has a big bunch of roses made of rose-colored ribbon of different shades, edged with narrow picot, on the belt, and two strands of the roses in a smaller size are arranged over the shoulders.

HOW TO KNIT THUMBLESS MITTENS

The materials required for thumbless mittens are: two ounces of three-ply wool; four needles size No. 11.

Cast on 60 stitches.

Knit two, purl two, for 3 inches. Knit one, purl one, for 1½ inches. Then, slipping the first stitch, commence knitting backwards and forwards for 2½ inches. Stop knitting backwards and forwards and knit round two plain, two purl for 2 inches. Total length, 9 inches. Width when finished, 3¼ inches across the hand. Cast on and cast off loosely.

Crochet once round the thumb loosely or oversew it, and seam in the ends of the wool at the beginning and end to make strong so that it will not come undone.

Tight knitters should use larger needles.

On Two Needles—Materials required: two and a half ounces of Greenock wheeling; two needles, size No. 13.

Cast on 56 stitches. Knit two plain, two purl for 5 inches. Then knit plain for 3 inches. Then knit two plain, two purl for 1½ inches. Cast off loosely. Sew up side to 1 inch above the welt. Then leave 2 inches open for thumb and sew up the remainder.

Tight knitters should use No. 12 needles.

Writing as an Aid to Memory and Clear Expression

One who was heard to say recently, "I will write that name and then I shall be sure to remember it," had discovered the value of using paper and pencil for anything that is to be learned. That the advantage of writing out lessons is recognized, is evidenced by the great number of schools that use this method for teaching and by the excellent results attained. Sometimes the pupil writes in book terms as near as he can remember them, and again he uses only the points given and expresses them in his own language.

It is generally acknowledged that when one writes out his thoughts he is enabled to go deeper into a subject than if he only talked about it, for he has time to get all of the surroundings to the chief facts, and this is a great assistance in expressing oneself. Greater care is taken not only with the thoughts that are expressed, but with the language one uses. Some persons make a practise after attending a lecture of writing out all that can be recalled, and it is not students alone who do this, but many who have been out of school some time and want to keep up the training they found so helpful when in high school or college. One woman carries with her to a lecture, note paper and pencil with which she takes notes, and finds enjoyment in writing out as much of the lecture as she can. Another method, which is even more helpful, is that of writing not only what the speaker said, but writing out one's own thoughts on the subject and adding any sidelights that would bear on the main thought.

Many people dislike letter-writing, and put off answering a letter as long as possible, but if they recognized the value writing is to a person they might cultivate a liking for it, and make it of benefit to themselves and a delight to their acquaintances. It is always a pleasure to hear about interesting places from one who has visited them, but how much more so that the information comes from one we know; and for those who are not able to visit a special place of interest, the next best thing is to hear about it from an acquaintance who has been there, especially with the personal touches which may be given.

To the traveler it is of inestimable value to recall the interesting places he has visited, and it brings it all back more clearly if it is written out. Many regret the passing of the fashion of keeping a diary. It is supposed in these busy days that it is a waste of time and almost a frivolity to give a half-hour at the close of the day to writing out the special happenings, together with some thoughts regarding them, but the value of so doing was at one time fully appreciated. Travelers do not always want to take the time from their sight-seeing to do this, yet it does not take long to make a note of special occurrences and scenes so that they may be easily recalled, and when one returns it affords not only oneself but friends much pleasure if the story of the trip is written out from the notes taken. This is often a convenience in reference years afterward.

To write out a careful criticism of a musical or dramatic entertainment is of great educational value, for when it is undertaken it is often found that one's ideas are not so clear on it as they were supposed to be, and some studying must be done on the subject to make the criticism complete.

Descriptions of nature, a trip to the woods, the beach or the mountains, or the busy thoroughfares of the city, the shops, the hopes and desires of the workers as expressed in the great activities of the business, all furnish subjects for the one who would make an effort to express himself clearly.

In one home it was the custom for the family gathered in the evening to go over the events of the day as an aid to clear expression and it was thought to be very helpful. While the advantage of making notes on paper was recognized, they found that talking affairs over was interesting and helpful.

CONTINUED EFFORT BRINGS SUCCESS

Did you ever watch a rose trying to climb the garden wall? It not only worked hard, but it exercised every means that it possessed to grow; every tiny tendril, however small it might be, reached out to do its part; possibly it slipped at times, but it reached out again stronger than before because of the effort it had made, and finally found a place that it could cling to and was able to help the whole plant to climb.

The student of music gains knowledge only through the exercise of what has already been gained; the scales and finger exercises, however monotonous they may be, bring into use the knowledge that has previously been gained, and it is the only way in which the musician can succeed. It is the same with the student of mathematics, he cannot succeed in fractions or percentage without the exercise of the knowledge that has been gained of addition, subtraction and multiplication, and he cannot work out problems in geometry without studying arithmetic and then applying the knowledge. The housekeeper, the cook, the worker in the business world, as the bookkeeper or stenographer, gain more speed and accuracy by using all that they possess; the saleswoman learns how to serve the next customer better because of those she has previously served, and every worker gains by the exercise of all the experience she has ever had.

This idea has been brought out by a well-known lecturer to workers in the business world when he said that, "by the proper use of what they have, they may get what they want." One has only to look about at every worker who has gained any degree of success to recognize the correctness of the statement. Those who have made the greatest advance are the ones who have used the knowledge and experience today that they received yesterday, in that way adding more and more to it every day and finally having a sufficient amount to carry them to the goals they were aiming to reach.

ANSWERING THE CHILD'S QUESTIONS

Although it is not always convenient or easy for people to answer the questions of children, it is generally acknowledged that it is one of the best ways for the little folks to gain information. Many people say that rather than make an attempt to stop their asking questions, one should encourage them. Not questions which mean nothing and are asked just for the sake of asking, but inquiries when they are really interested in anything and want to know more about it. One cannot know what a fund of information a child stores up through the answers received to the questions it has asked; information that might never have been found in any book and that it might have taken a long time to get in any other way; and the time when it is the most satisfactory to receive knowledge is when one cares enough to know to ask questions and investigate the subject for himself.

Some of the questions asked by the children are difficult to answer even by one with a broad education, and others appear to the older person to be too trifling to consider; but if they are not answered, if the desired information is not given, one never knows what mistaken ideas a child may receive or how difficult it may be to correct them when it becomes older. A moment or two given to answering a question that is puzzling the little one may save a much longer time in setting it right on the subject afterward.

Worth Knowing.

When cutting out the lining of a blouse yoke, be sure to cut it the same way of the material as the outside, otherwise it will be unsatisfactory and will not fit.

When making a cream sauce put the milk on to heat and rub the butter and flour together until smooth, stir this into the boiling milk gradually and the sauce will be smooth.

Colors in Women's Wear

Colors and special shades are very important in the field of fashion, and there seems to be no task too difficult for the manufacturers to accomplish to secure just the shade they want. Samples of paint from famous structures, the sky, the water, minerals, sand, flowers and almost every tint to be found in nature have been used to furnish something new in colors for women's wear.

Gloves Held Up

To hold up elbow length or longer gloves, says Holland's, put elastic about one fourth of an inch wide in the hem around the top of the gloves.

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75c yard	36 in. Genuine "Peter Thomson" Fast Blue Linen.
75c yard	32 in. Sheer French Handkerchief Linen in all colors.
75c & 85c yard	36 in. Printed Handkerchief Linen, White grounds with colored stripes and dots. Light, Medium and Dark Blue, Rose, Pink, Green, Brown, Helio, Sand, Putty, Black and White.
85c yard	36 in. Etamine Linen in White and all colors.
1.10 yard	46 in. Momie Linen in White and all colors.
1.25 yard	46 in. French Crepe Linen in White and all colors.
1.50 yard	45 in. Linen Eponge in White and colors.

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PEACE BASIS IN A FEDERATION OF PAN-AMERICANS

Education of Public Opinion With That Purpose in View Should Begin at Once Is Dr. James L. Tryon's Belief

Education of public opinion in the various countries of North and South America with the idea of bringing about the ultimate formation of a Pan-American federation as a stepping stone to world peace should begin immediately, is the view expressed by Dr. James L. Tryon, New England director of the American Peace Society. Dr. Tryon has been interested for five years in the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, and has visited Canada and England to secure material for lectures, which have been widely given. Some months ago he returned from Europe, where he spent some time observing conditions.

When asked if he felt the same interest in Pan-American peace that he did in British-American peace, Dr. Tryon said he hoped soon to give it a similar amount of time and study. He stated further that he would like to associate himself with others who are interested in the same idea, an idea which Dr. Tryon considers a logical stepping-stone to the world federation idea.

Cooperation Wise

"The genius of Pan-Americanism," Dr. Tryon declares, "is spreading abroad among us. The logical thing for the United States to do now is to cooperate with the Latin-American countries."

"Suppose eventually the United States should have to go into Mexico, in view of the new feeling for Pan-Americanism, would it be possible for the United States to go alone?" Dr. Tryon was asked.

"I don't think we'll have to go," was the answer. "Primarily, we don't want to. The people of this country are opposed to the idea. But if the people of Mexico themselves should ask us to come to their rescue, then we should have to take this problem in cooperation with the Latin-American countries, as was done at the Niagara conference. By that conference a precedent was established which cannot be overlooked.

"If the United States went into Mexico alone, there would be the danger of creating an impression in Latin-American countries that the United States has designs on Latin-American territory. The vast majority of our people feel we want no more territory outside our present borders. President Wilson has voiced our sentiments in this particular."

Great Political Ideal

"Do you think the formation of a Pan-American federation possible just now?"

"I do not think it immediately practicable, but I do consider it a great political ideal to be thrown into the forum of discussion throughout Pan-America."

"Why is it not immediately practicable?"

"Because a great deal must first be done in the countries concerned in educating public opinion. But my point is that the education should begin at once. With Europe torn up as it is today, this is all the more an opportune time to advance the movement for a western hemisphere federation."

"But why not work instead for world federation? Is that not more worth while?"

"World federation is a bigger idea, of course; but certain steps must be taken first in both America and Europe to prepare for it. Pan-American union will logically come first; must, I believe, inevitably come first."

"Why inevitably?"

"Because experience indicates that when put to the test America and Europe would not unite into an absolute political union. A study of the Napoleonic wars of 100 years ago shows that at that time each great section of the world went its own way and developed in its own way afterwards. Europe retained the idea of monarchies, the authority of the government being derived according to its system from kings or from parliaments, in some instances, but not usually from the people. This is still a European conception, and though it may be modified by the results of the present war so that European peoples as well as governments will have a right to speak on governmental questions of policy and will speak, it will be many years yet before democracy under republican forms of government is likely to be realized in Europe.

"On the other hand, in America we have in general a republican conception of government. All the Latin-American countries have constitutions more or less influenced by the republic of the United States In a word, from the point of view of government we are homogeneous on this side of the water. Furthermore, there is no inclination to mix up American questions with European questions. For this reason I doubt very much whether the United States when put to the trial would join with Europe in the establishment of a regular international police. That would mean international intervention. We should have no desire to send troops to intervene in a case like that of the Balkans, or even like that of Belgium; nor should we expect to tolerate the presence of European troops intervening in American affairs.

Conferences Recalled

"There is further historical basis for what I am saying. Since 1899, owing primarily to the influence of Secretary Blaine, the United States has been distinctly cultivating friendly relations with Latin-America through pan-American conferences, four of which have been held in great centers on the two continents. These have developed a pan-American atmosphere of international law. These conferences stand not alone. There have been scientific conferences of great importance, bringing together experts from all America, and both systems of conferences are likely to continue.

"Besides we have what is even more significant, a Pan-American Union, which, though having no coercive features, is perhaps the best approach to world federation that has been made. It develops friendly and commercial relations, and there is reason to believe that in time it will do more than this. In other words, the Pan-American idea is not a mere dream. It is founded upon steps actually taken by the governments themselves.

"Parallel with this movement a system of Hague conferences has grown up. At the first one, only Mexico appeared for the Latin-American countries. In the second all were invited to participate, and the third is likely to be equally universal. The Hague movement will not perish. After the European war we shall go back to it, and in the light of questions to be settled in a preliminary conference made up of the belligerents, the international law of the future will be laid down. The Hague conferences will be a clearing house for all the world, of which Pan-America will of course be a part."

Need of the Hour

"Then your idea is that the need of the hour is to take steps leading to the formation of a Pan-American federation, and let this serve as a model for a world federation to come later?"

"Exactly, and in this connection I might say that I do not agree with those statesmen who believe it possible to create a league of peace or make a world federation by selecting their own company from a few enlightened European states and a few progressive American nations like the United States and the A B C group of republics in South America. I fear such a combination would be unfavorably viewed by the rest of the world; it would be an alliance against which the rest of the nations might feel obliged to form a counter alliance. Then we would be no better off than we are today, a time when a system of alliances has shipwrecked European civilization. There can be no guarantee of peace as long as there are alliances. They are founded on fear and antagonism."

"If Pan-American federation is the idea to which you believe people interested in world peace should especially devote themselves at present, what is the first thing to be done along this line?"

"Form a Pan-American association for promoting this idea. Find out what people are interested in the idea and bring them together in a meeting where they shall agree upon some plan of organization. Let all present institutions founded on the Pan-American idea remain in force, to be promoted so far as desirable by the work of this new association, the primary function of which would be educational.

"Personally I would be glad to hear from persons who agree in this view of our present duty toward Latin-America, and who would like to make Pan-American federation an ideal for future international cooperation; and the sooner the better."

BOSTON CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN PLANS ARE INAUGURATED

Boston will have a "clean-up campaign" the week of May 2. The New England clean-up and paint-up campaign committee has been considering the matter and has recommended that a meeting be held in the aldermanic chamber at city hall on March 25 for the purpose of organizing a Boston committee. At a recent meeting of the New England committee letters were read from mayors of several cities in Maine and Connecticut stating that they were planning similar campaigns to be held this spring.

Mrs. Thomas Sherwin of the Women's Municipal League, who was chairman of the Boston committee last year, wrote that the league would cooperate in the movement, but could not furnish a chairman this year. The committee appointed to plan an organization for the Boston campaign recommended in its report to the New England committee at its meeting yesterday that the Boston committee be headed by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, representing the city; Claude A. Palmer, representing the Chamber of Commerce, and Howard Whitmore, representing the United Improvement Association. This list is to be supplemented by a large citizens' committee.

CLOTHING MAKERS GIVE A DINNER

There was an attendance of more than 400 at the dinner given at the Brunswick last night by the newly organized association of manufacturers of women's apparel in Boston. The dinner was given in connection with the exhibition of women's apparel conducted during the day at the hotel.

The speakers were Calvin C. Coolidge, president of the Senate; John N. Cole, chairman of the industrial development board; Franklin W. Ganse of the Chamber of Commerce; Lester P. Winchenbaugh of the Pilgrim Publicity Association and A. Lincoln Filene.

SEEK CANADIAN WATER RIGHTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The international joint commission will hear an application of the St. Croix Water Power Company, a Maine corporation, and the Spragues Falls Manufacturing Company, a Canadian company, for permission to obstruct and divert the waters of the St. Croix river, near Grand Falls, the St. Croix being an international boundary water, says the Citizen.

NEW EXHIBITIONS OPEN IN ART GALLERIES OF BOSTON

An opportunity of seeing a number of new landscapes by Charles H. Davis is given in the galleries of Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, this week. The exhibition will continue until Feb. 25.

The new Davis pictures were evidently painted about the artist's summer home in Connecticut. They are with one exception scenes in midsummer, when the hills and fields are at their greenest and the sky is ever an arch of blue and fleecy white. Most striking and most characteristic of Mr. Davis' latter-day technique is his "L'Allegro." This is a rather large canvas of green countryside handled vigorously and most effectively. One looks down, evidently from a hilltop, upon a stretch of rolling hills and little valleys, dotted here and there with a bit of blue water or clumps of full foliaged forest. Through a swiftly moving gauze of white cloud the sun shines down from the blue sky, checking the landscape into alternate patches of light and shade.

Mr. Davis has caught of late the knack of lending great solidity to his landscapes. These little rises of land have all the firmness of the rock-ribbed hills of New England and almost give one the impression that they have been modeled in papier mache. Such a method of painting opens the door to a certain hardness of contour that Mr. Davis has not altogether eliminated, but the gain in strength far outweighs the loss in softness.

The sky in this picture is a remarkable bit of brush work. Here is no conventional arrangement of billowing clouds parading stiffly across the canvass, but a mass of spumy white, half cloud, half mist, racing across a background of sparkling blue. The gallery in which the picture now hangs is a bit too small for it, however, and the best perspective is given just as one enters the doorway.

Beside "L'Allegro" hangs the "Summer Romance." This is a virile, impressionistic scene that lends itself to the eye only after a little study. At first it is a hopelessly tangled pattern of brush strokes in green and gray. Gradually it reveals itself; a stone-dotted, sun-spotted path beneath the deep shade of a great oak, skirting a high rock or cliff. It is an interesting and unusual combination of mystery and directness of presentation.

In somewhat different method are the artist's "An Old Homestead" and "A Ruined Homestead." The former glimpses a weatherbeaten farmhouse framed in the trunks and branches of foliaged trees. Near it runs a stone wall. Behind is a sky of light blue. It is a simple subject, simply handled. Yet here, too, is the characteristic solidity of appearance.

With a more sympathetic brush is rendered the scene of the ruined home farmhouse. Yet the subject does not seem worth the attention. There are 10 Davis paintings shown in all, six of them being new.

With them are hung a few canvases by other artists, including a pastoral scene on the Susquehanna river by W. R. C. Wood, an impressionistic road through the woods by W. R. Derrick, a Monet-like marine by E. H. Barnard, "Winter Afternoon" by F. W. Rogers, and two interesting little marines by Alfred Stevens. There are also being exhibted two paintings of roses by Henry O. Walker.

Exhibitions at the City Club

Seven artists have exhibits on various walls of the City Club, being the first group of a number that are to enjoy the hospitality of the institution just opening its new building. Frank W. Benson has an exhibit of birds in black and white, mostly ducks, seen at such near range as is not permitted to the ordinary observer. The birds are in their shore and marsh haunts in all waves and weathers. In one picture the water is shown off a promontory and is rough dark. In another it is shown in a creek and is so smooth that an alighting bird's breast is mirrored in it. The pictures decorate the gray walls of the arcade, where they are hung most attractively. They are interesting for the blend in them of two artistic nationalities, for they are American in their sentiment, in their feeling for out of doors; and they are Japanese in their style.

Abbot Graves has a collection of garden pictures which tell a double story. In the first place, they give the artist's interpretation of the life about him; and in the second place they proclaim the delight of the modern New England people in the color of flowers. The gardens are chiefly on the North Shore of Massachusetts and they describe the flower beds pergola and terrace structures which landscape architects have made for their wealthy patrons in recent years. Of course the subjects are studied imaginatively, not illustratiyely. They are a most illuminating comment on the fact that out-of-door color has taken hold of the community. Flowers are seen in relation to formal gardening and to architecture, and occasionally to people. But the interpretation, the social significance is to be read in the flowers, directly. For the figures are pure artistic machinery. They reverse the usual order with artists. They are the properties of the scene. In a picture of a larkspur clump, the figure of a woman is inserted, but the meaning is not in her but in the placing of the flower bed by the gardeners so that a person walking past will become a flower.

There is no hint of work in these pictures, nobody at work trimming things up; no rakes, no wheelbarrows. There is much national genius expressed in the pictures. With the splendor of color there is restraint and dignity. The formality, when it appears, is just enough to insure orderliness, not enough as to impress with inevitability and exclusiveness. The gardens seem almost to run lose into pastures under our eyes, so naturally are they studied.

George W. Lawlor has enough paintings to go all around one of the dining rooms. Most interesting among these are pictures of women in the corner of a room, studied in different lights. "The Harp Player" is a beautiful work in green tones. The player sits in a green gown near the window; the sky showing through the window has a greenish hue; the walls of the room are green. Why was not the face of the harpist shown through the strings? Then the face would have had the seraphic look the artist wanted without his going to the trouble of actually representing it. Another picture in the same corner at a more luminous moment in the weather is a companion to this one. Pictures with surfaces forced into high light are common in the collection. One is of a young woman in a window counting the petals on a daisy. A jar of daisies is on the seat; the light strikes in on their tops and on the face of the young woman. More striking in this regard are pictures of people sitting in lamplight. One shows a woman mending a dress at the front of a table. A pitcher on the table cuts off the light of the lamp from her but throws it sharply against the face, neck and hands of a woman behind the table.

Henry W. Rice has a collection of water colors in which the white roofs and the bright beaches and green water of Bermuda are reproduced for the instruction of the northern eye. In one picture the paper takes the color in a way to represent the beach sand lustrously. In another color reacts on paper in a way to picture the tall flowering stalks of the Spanish bayonet impressively. There are scenes by the dock and on the seashore about New England, also some high mountain scenes, all making their point incisively and showing a power on the part of the artist to get his subjects and his medium in correct relations.

Sears Gallagher has a room full of small scenes largely studied from city streets. Harold C. Dunbar has some paintings, including decorative landscapes and portraits. George L. Noyes has a collection of small works in color of marsh and harbor scenes, that want a more familiar setting than they have at the City Club. They are house pictures of a very attractive kind.

Paintings by C. H. Richert

Fifty paintings by C. H. Richert are on exhibition at the Belmont public library to remain until Saturday, Feb. 27. They are pochades for the most part, with a few water colors and one or two pastels. All but a very few are painted out of doors, some in Maine, some in Europe but most in and around Belmont.

Mr. Richert apparently finds the woods and fields most attractive to him. He not only likes the outdoor feeling, the freedom to be had only under the open sky, but he studies the various aspects of this out of doors and the results of his study prove his love. It is characteristic of Mr. Richert that he paints in the sunlight, the joyous, clean, wind-swept air filling his world. His shadows even are not somber. There is clarity in the depths of his woods, crispness in his fields and meadows. His is an honest brush, scorning to hide possible defects by such sentimental moodiness as is expressed in dim and shadowy outlines.

The most important work technically in the exhibition is the canvas called "Monday Morning." It is a study in light. The whole picture is permeated with light, reflected, refracted, all-pervading. The subject is simple. A woman is hanging out the wet clothes in the bright sunshine. A little breeze is blowing. The play of various reflections of light on the wet surface of the sheet the woman is pinning up, and the refraction of light coming through the sheet on to her figure are daringly and successfully done. Equally successful, though simpler, is the figure of a young woman in full sunlight seated by a spring contained in a barrel sunk in the ground. This is called simply "Summer" and conveys an impression of warmth. A nice touch in this are the little butterflies hovering over the grass.

The "Portrait of Mr. H. B. Phillips" shows a ruddy-visaged man, the face tilted up a trifle, kindly eyes with a smile in them and towsled white hair. It is such a portrait as one would expect a lover of the out of doors to paint, strong and vigorous, lacking the refinement of one accustomed to paint a detail over and over until his brushwork satisfied him. Rather is this the effort of one who works surely and swiftly, and his quickness in catching an impression shows in the excellent painting of the hair. Another figure, called "Girl Playing" is marred by bad drawing and the textures are uneven.

His trees, and fields and bits of water are the works by which to judge Mr. Richert, though, and his feeling for light and shade and the atmosphere he can get into a picture measure his success.

Fogg Shows a Frans Hals

The Fogg Museum is to have on exhibition for the next two days a fine portrait of a young cavalier by Frans Hals. The cavalier stands at his ease, looking at the spectator. His left hand, with one glove, rests on his hip; his right hand holding the other glove, is stretched forward. He has a broad-brimmed black hat over his dark hair, and is dressed in a black coat slashed with blue, a cloak thrown over his right shoulder, and a wide falling collar. The picture is dated 1630, which was Frans Hals' best period, and it has the air of largeness and force for which Hals was famous.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS GET A WELCOME IN CHARLESTOWN

Cour de Lion Commandery Is Inspected by Rt. Em. Grand Commander Medding

Rt. Em. Grand Commander Walter F. Medding made the official inspection of Cour de Lion Commandery last evening at Charlestown. The official inspecting officer, Em. Sir William J. Bolton, Grand Senior Warden, was unavoidably absent. The Right Eminent was assisted by the Grand Warden Em. Sir Charles Prior and was accompanied by a large suite among whom were the folowing: Rt. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule, P. G. C., Rt. Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, P. G. C., Rt. Em. Sir Charles I. Littlefield, P. G. C., Em. Sir Isaac Chase, P. G. C. G., Em. Sir Henry H. Litchfield, P. G. W., Em. Sir James S. Blake, G. L., Em. Sir Olin D. Dickerman, G. L., Em. Sir Clarence M. Dunbar, G. L.

The attendance of members in uniform surpassed any previous inspection by over 30 and was commented upon favorably by the inspecting officer.

The committee and escort were headed by Sir Leonhard Baer, G. and the following past commanders: Em. Sir Joel C. Bolan, Em. Sir John H. Studley Jr., Em. Sir Henry A. Yenetchi P. G. L., Em. Sir Lewis M. Woodbridge G. L., Em. Sir Oscar G. Sargent, Em. Sir Herbert P. Nickerson and Em. Sir William A. Seward.

The Em. Commander Sir Ervin A. Eastman extended knightly greetings to the right eminent and at the close of the exercises presented the grand commander and his deputy with bouquets. Sir Leonard F. Hall, C. G., was in charge of the lines.

CUSHING - HAM TICKET HAILED BY FURNISHERS

State Association Holds Annual Dinner and Hears Opinion That Judicious Legislation Is to Follow Too Much Regulation

Judicious legislation will soon take the place of the desire for too much regulation that now exists, in the opinion of Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, who with Councilor Guy A. Ham were acclaimed as the next Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by about 200 members of the Home Furnishers' Association of Massachusetts at their ninth annual dinner at the American house last night.

Representative Robert Washburn claimed that the Legislature is governed by the same impulses that are manifested by the people who create it. He called for support of the Legislature by business men so that those who constituted it would realize that if they did not meet expectations they would go "back to $1.50 a day."

Fred T. A. McLeod, the incoming president, was enthusiastically received when introduced by Charles E. Osgood, who was toastmaster. Mr. McLeod told how the association had grown until now it is the largest of its kind in the world. He spoke of the work it is doing in preventing unfair competition and in cooperating between the manufacturer and the consumer.

In responding with a speech after he had been presented with a silver bowl, retiring President C. A. Smith said the furniture dealer is more deserving than the public knows for helping to alleviate existing conditions. "Hundreds of homes are being kept together these times by the furniture dealer's kindness of heart," he added. He advocated the passage of the moving ordinance as a saving to merchants of thousands of dollars a year.

C. Ludwig Baumann, president of the National Advertising Association, talked on trade topics and highly praised reputable newspapers for their assistance in discouraging fraudulent advertising.

Col. Henry L. Kincaide called attention to the conditions of national defense, which he termed "deplorable."

The officers elected last night were: Fred T. A. McLeod, president; Alonzo E. Yont, secretary and attorney; B. A. McMahon, treasurer and third vice-president, and Frank Ferdinand, M. T. Sullivan, Lawrence; Charles L. Phillips, Cambridge; Hugh McLean, Holyoke; J. N. Parker, New Bedford, and W. H. Williams, Lowell, vice-presidents.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION DINES

Edward Humphrey Palmer was the guest and speaker at a dinner of the Vermont Association of Boston at the Hotel Westminster last night. His address was on "Personal Experiences in the European War Zone."

FINANCE BOARD URGES SAVING IN SEWER SERVICE

Extended Use of Segregated Budget System Is Advocated in Letter to Mayor

Extension of the segregated budget system for Boston is recommended to the mayor by the finance commission in a communication made public last evening. The commission says that estimates of the sewer service expenditures for the coming year can be reduced by $33,700.80 by this system.

The commission bases this reduction on the separation of the sewer service into five divisions in charge of subordinates directly responsible to the engineer in charge. Although the department estimates for the annual budget have not been made public, it is believed that the sewer service estimate was about $375,000. Therefore the finance commission deduction has brought it down to little more than $340,000.

The commission reported that in making this cut nothing essential has been eliminated. "For the success" of this budget," they reported, "it is clear that each item of the estimate should be passed upon by the mayor and the city council as a special appropriation, and that the mayor and auditor should notify the head of the department that they will make no transfers between the items unless absolutely necessary."

Be a Wise Woman! Get the Nemo Habit

Nemo

World's Standard Corsets

The Nemo is the only Corset that has held its own during the last six months.

It has been advertised and sold—has been bought and worn—while extreme styles have hesitated, halted and fallen down.

The demand for Nemo Corsets is today greater than ever before. Sales exceed even our vast output.

Of course there are good reasons for the triumph of the Nemo over the commercial debacle, now happily disappearing.

The Nemo is now, and for some time has been, the only really staple line of corsets in the market.

Its makers have adhered to sensible designing, avoiding extreme and freakish effects, producing real corsets that perform their natural functions.

The Nemo has seen the absurd "corsetless" mode pass into oblivion, and is the first to give you

The New Military Shape For "Tailor-Mades"

This is the new silhouette which we predicted months ago. It isn't *our* fashion, though we "saw it first."

Get ready for your Spring gowns by selecting the Nemo Corset that we have designed for *your* figure. It will pay you to take the time for right selection and correct adjustment.

A Nemo for All

Self-Reducing . . $3 Up
KopService . . $5 Up
Fashion-Service. $3 Up

By the way, keep watch for the new "Fashion-Service" Nemo Corsets, now coming into the market. Dainty, durable and economical.

Sold Everywhere

Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

THE HOME · OFFICE · BANK · CLUB · LODGE OR CHURCH

PRACTICALLY AND ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED

SKETCHES AND ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED

IRVING & CASSON-A·H·DAVENPORT·Co

CUSTOM FURNITURE · INTERIOR FINISH · WOOD MANTELS DECORATIONS UPHOLSTERY

575 BOYLSTON ST BOSTON · 601 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

The John Wanamaker Store

Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK

This Happened

And it Throws a Light Upon Certain Standards in Furniture

Some months ago we saw in a large furniture-maker's show rooms a four-post wooden bedstead. We were attracted to it because the design was ours. When we stopped to look at it the manufacturer said—

"Yes, that is your bedstead. I don't know what you paid for it; but I'll make it up for you in a reasonable lot for $——."

And he named a very low figure; so low, in fact, that we gave him an order.

Note, please, that the bedstead was to be ALL MAHOGANY, every inch of it, with 4-inch posts.

When the first lot arrived, we found that (1) the rails were not mahogany, but white wood, stained; (2) the cross stretchers under panels at head and foot were also white wood, stained; (3) the posts were only 2⅞ inches thick.

A cheap bedstead.

We sent them back.

* * *

Ten days ago, in a New York Shop which has been advertising a furniture sale all month, we bought one of these bedsteads, represented to be all mahogany!

In the February Sale of Furniture (original) is a solid mahogany full-size 4-inch post bedstead at $43, unmatchable at that price in quality of material, workmanship and finish.

It is beautifully fashioned out of solid mahogany of very high quality; and was made in one of the finest cabinet-making shops in America. We sold the original lot at $58 each. These in the February Sale—precisely as good in all respects—are $43.

Many other four-posters are in the Sale; all good, all exactly what they are represented to be; all at less than they regularly sell for. And bedroom furniture of all good kinds, in the various woods, finishes and sizes, including—

Colonial Bedroom Furniture

of solid mahogany, made exclusively for the Wanamaker Stores; heavy scroll Colonial design, best of workmanship and finish.

Bedsteads, $60, regularly $80, in 3-feet 3 inches and full size.
Dressers, $40, regularly $55; **$42,** regularly $56; **$51.25,** regularly $68.50; **$65,** regularly $90; **$95,** regularly $125; **$100,** regularly $134.50.
Chiffoniers, $40, regularly $55; **$46,** regularly $65.50; **$54.75,** regularly $73; **$56.25,** regularly $75; **$62,** regularly $82.75; **$63.50,** regularly $85.
Dressing Tables, $32, regularly $42; **$55,** regularly $75.
Table desks, $29, regularly $39.
Table with drawers, $23.25, regularly $31.
Cheval glasses, $50, regularly $70; **$52,** regularly $69.50.
Wardrobe chiffoniers, $72, regularly $96.
Nightstands, $16, regularly $22.

Seventh Gallery, New Building.

NEW YORK LAND TITLE SYSTEM TO BE SIMPLER

Searching and Registering Plant Installed to Save Property Owners Large Fees in Cost of Deeds and Make City Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The metropolitan county of New York is engaged in perfecting a plan that will save its citizens approximately $5,000,000 yearly in the land and title transfers, simplify that process, and reduce the cost to property owners of registering deeds and incumbrances. In order to effect this the city has spent $500,000 in providing a "plant" for title searching and registration. It is to seek legislation to simplify the present law covering titles so it will bring in a substantial revenue to the city. This "plant" is understood by city and county officials to be the most complete and effective system of records devised anywhere.

Prior to 1885 title searching in this county and city was done by private conveyancers. The process required days of labor, as the only indexing was done alphabetically, and there were nearly 600,000 deeds registered in the hall of records. At this time arose the title companies, who for a fee, undertook to guarantee any title. These merely went systematically through the county title records and established a simpler system of filing of their own. It is officially stated that the three companies now engaged in title searching in New York have reaped a gross harvest of more than $100,000,000 since their beginning, and are now clearing upward of $5,000,000 between them each year.

Lots Basis of Plan

The new plan was effected by an officer of the register's office. It is an amplification of the Torrens Australian system. Under the old method, the filing was alphabetical only, and under some letters as many as 100,000 separate deeds were filed. The new plan deals with lots, and all filing is done under individual lot numbers. There are in Manhattan and the Bronx districts 2260 city blocks, and each of these is divided again into approximately 125 lots. Each block is numbered from the Battery north, and given a number, and each lot therein also bears a number.

In operating the new plan all deeds or instruments affecting a given lot or lots are filed under that lot number. When it becomes necessary to search a title, it is merely necessary to know in advance the lot number, go to the proper file, and remove the entire group of documents affecting that particular lot. The index shows instantly what particular individual is affected in the transfer of any title to that particular lot. The search need not occupy more than five minutes—less minutes, frequently, than days under the old method. On forms provided, a certificate of title is at once furnished the owner, at a cost not to exceed $3.

One Search Sufficient

To transfer the title of the property, as when a sale is effected or a mortgage foreclosed, the former certificate is taken to the office and exchanged for one to the new owners at the minimum charge of $3. It is no longer necessary to search the whole title from the beginning.

John J. Hopper, the register of New York county, said:

"We contemplate further improvements in our plan, for we are seeking legislation to enable us to take over the whole process of title searching—to make it a public business rather than a private business. Hitherto the attempt has been to make it both, an impossible mixture. Our proposed legislation will be introduced at Albany within a short time, and it is our hope that the measure will pass. We have taken the best features of the laws of Massachusetts, Illinois and other states, and harmonized them with the requirements of New York practise.

"Our amendments are called radical, but they merely ask that the examination of titles be made official by having the examiner appointed by the register and approved by the courts; that the assurance fund be made adequate so that it may afford true insurance by the county itself; that we be permitted to make registration permanent, that the law prevent the withdrawal of titles, and that minor changes be made in the courts procedure preliminary to registration for purposes of simplification.

"New York is unique in that it is the only state where title examiners are private individuals licensed to practise, or title companies, and this entails the private employment of these private agents to search titles, whereas we desire to make the whole matter official. In Massachusetts the examiners are appointed by the judge of the land court, and in Illinois by the register. In our proposed amendment to the law the register or county clerk may appoint the examiners under fixed compensation.

Private Method Obviated

"The present situation is really a question as to whether the old private agent method of searching titles, a process about which great mystery has been thrown, or the official method as planned under the original Torrens plan, shall survive. We believe that public land business should be a public matter."

The assurance fund, or insurance of title fund, under the present New York law provides that payment into the fund for guarantee purposes is optional with the applicant for title. Mr. Hopper remarked that New York is peculiar in that it is the only state where withdrawal of title is permitted.

"The registration of title implies an agreement running with the land that the property shall remain subject to the registration law," he says.

"As has been said 'the object and purpose of the law are to register good titles, and not to cure bad ones.'

"Our plan for title confirmation is so simple that a man may transfer a piece of property with the same ease that he can transfer a certificate of stock ownership."

There is opposition. It was stated by an official, however, that the construction of the new title arrangement has been done without the knowledge of the private interests opposed to the plan.

SENATE'S SHIP LOBBY INQUIRY OPENS SESSIONS

First Witness Testifies That Purchase of Interned Craft Never Contemplated by the Administration

WASHINGTON—That purchase of interned ships was never contemplated by the present administration under the ship purchase bill was stated by Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore at the opening session of the Senate ship lobby investigating committee today. He advised against purchasing German ships, he said, and declared the only ones proposed were in a list submitted by John V. McCarty, a Boston real estate and ship owner, and were not seriously considered.

After questioning Mr. Baker as to the best Hamburg-American representative to inform the committee of any transactions or negotiations between that company and the federal government, Senator Burton demanded that W. G. Sickles, the line's American director, according to Mr. Baker, be summoned.

Consulted With Sec. McAdoo

Just before the war's outbreak, Mr. Baker said, the Hamburg-American line made a proposal to buy all the International Mercantile Company's bonds, then selling down to about 30. In this he said he acted as Hamburg-American line agent, but the plan fell through.

The witness also described the Hamburg-American's attempt to buy all the Atlantic Transport Company's stock when Mr. Baker controlled the company, a deal which also fell through.

Mr. Baker had constantly consulted with Secretary McAdoo as to the ships which could be purchased by the government, but had understood absolutely on doing so no interned ships would be bought, he and Secretary McAdoo agreeing upon this. Indeed, he said, Mr. Sickles, who had come to consult Secretary McAdoo along the same line, had declined to come to Washington unless it were understood that the purchase of the Hamburg-American ships was not to be considered.

As to Panama Canal Line

Mr. Baker had twice represented the Hamburg-American line in negotiations in this country while President Taft was in office, the second time extending over until Mr. Wilson became president. Once, he testified, the German company intended organizing an American corporation to operate ships through the Panama canal. This fell through, after which the company considered building 10 large ships in American yards for its international trade, but the figures given by these yards were so high that this was also abandoned.

Questioned again by Senator Burton, who had him summoned, as to why German ships were not considered, Mr. Baker said they were passenger ships, whereas under this bill, freight ships were wanted. Senator Sutherland demanded whether the international difficulties in the way of their purchase were considered.

"I cannot speak for the secretary on that point," said Mr. Baker, "because I never heard him mention it. We dismissed them for utilitarian reasons without reaching that far."

PRODUCE EXPERT GIVES FIGURES IN BREAD INQUIRY

NEW YORK—Henry Heinzer, expert statistician for the New York produce exchange, gave testimony in Deputy Attorney-General Becker's investigation of the recent rise in bread prices today.

"The 1914 wheat crop was a record one," said Heinzer, "but it only exceeded that of 1913 by 128,000,000 bushels." Heinzer presented statistics to show that from July 1, 1914, to Feb. 1, 1915, 108,000,000 more bushels of wheat were exported to warring European countries than were shipped abroad in the previous year. The exports since Feb. 1, he said, have been in excess of 20,000,000.

EXPORTERS ARE INVITED TO MEET

Manufacturers and exporters of Boston have been invited by Frederic L. Roberts, local agent of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, to his office in the Oliver building between 10 and 12 o'clock Thursday and Friday to meet Charles F. Baker, American deputy counsul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, who is here on a leave of absence, for conferences on South American trade.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS TO BALLOT NOW GOES TO VOTERS

(Continued from page one)

committee on constitutional amendments, declared the equal suffrage proposition not so radical as many maintain since women already have limited suffrage. The proposition was merely to extend a privilege. As for the use of the ballot, Mr. Smith said that in suffrage states the attendance of women at the polls has been proportionally as great as that of the male voters.

Edward F. McLaughlin of Boston, titular Democratic leader of the House, held that if women had had the right of suffrage throughout the world the war in Europe never would have started, and that all wars among nations would cease. He favored submitting the suffrage question to the voters because there was apparently a large demand that the Legislature do this.

Opposition Letter

A statement from the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women was read by Representative Smith of Boston as follows:

"The association wishes to make it clear to members of the Legislature and to the public its position on the question of woman suffrage. They still oppose the constitutional amendment granting suffrage as earnestly as ever, but they feel that the place for that opposition is now at the polls, and have, therefore, attempted not to take much of the time of the Legislature in the recent session in protracted argument. The opponents of suffrage thoroughly believe that it will be defeated at the election in November by a majority of from 75,000 to 100,000 votes, and stand prepared to carry the contest to the polls with all the energy at their command."

Representative Collins of Amesbury, who has heretofore opposed submitting the question said that he would vote to do so for the reason cited by Mr. McLaughlin. However, Mr. Collins was opposed to extending equal suffrage to women and said that he would vote "no" in November. He charged that many members who would vote yes on the roll-call would vote the other way when they found themselves in the ballot booth.

Declaring that equal suffrage for all mankind was only just, Representative Davis of Boston declared that he would not only vote to submit the question, but that he would vote "yes" in November.

Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the only Socialist member, favored suffrage as a matter of justice and a means to better the working conditions of women.

When the roll-call was announced as overwhelmingly favorable to equal suffragists, the hundreds of women who filled all available space in the four galleries refrained from cheering at the request of Speaker Cox, but they expressed their gratification by showering the members with sprays of jonquils which had been carried and worn profusely during the afternoon.

While the debate was in process, several hundred women who could not gain admittance gathered on the front steps of the capitol and listened to speeches by Miss Margaret Foley, Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly, Ignatius McNulty, Miss Minnie Mulrey and others.

Suffragists Parade

A parade of about 1000 women formed in front of the State House. Headed by a band they paraded to the suffrage headquarters in Copley square by way of Park, Tremont and Boylston streets. A large banner carried at the head of the procession gave the following information to those who lined the route of march: "Woman Suffrage Bill Passed Today; Voters, Now It Is Up to You Next November; Give Justice to Massachusetts Women."

At headquarters there was a flag raising, the American emblem and the suffrage flag being hung from the front of the building.

INDIANA SUFFRAGE BILL IS INTRODUCED

INDIANAPOLIS — Limited suffrage would be granted the women of Indiana if a bill introduced in the state Legislature here Thursday should become a law. The measure provides that women be permitted to vote only for statutory officers chosen by the people. Separate ballots and separate ballot boxes would be provided for the convenience of the women in each polling place. Qualifications to vote would be the same for the women as for the men.

RHODE ISLAND OPENS SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

NEWPORT, R. I. — The Political Equality Association, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president, has started the compaign in Rhode Island for the presidential suffrage for women. Mrs. Belmont has sent to every member of the General Assembly a copy of a letter on the subject. Woman suffrage was advocated in the platform of the Republican party of this state and recommended in the inaugural address of Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman.

NEW JERSEY WILL VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

TRENTON, N. J.—The Senate passed the woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution, 17 to 4, Tuesday. The House passed the resolution two weeks ago, and both Houses having acted favorably on the resolution last year, the question will be submitted to the voters in September next for acceptance or rejection.

WORK IS SHOWN BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Pencil and Color Sketches and Photographs of Plans for Development of Civic Centers and Other Projects Exhibited

Pencil and color sketches and photographs of plans for development of civic centers, garden suburbs, Panama Canal Zone, and private estates by members of the Boston Society of Lanscape Architects are being shown for the benefit of the public in a two weeks' exhibition that opened today in the art gallery of the Boston City Club.

The exhibit is also in connection with the annual dinner of the American Society of Landscape Architects, of which the Boston Society is a chapter, next Wednesday evening. Herbert J. Kellaway is president of the Boston Society.

The only model in the exhibit is that of a formal garden in Haverhill, by Loring Underwood of Belmont, vice-president of the society. Terrace work on a private estate, photographs showing the vacant lot and the Christian Science park built thereon, a proposed development of the back yards on Beacon street along the Charles river basin, a hanging garden and the difference between two streets in Somerville with identical dwellings on each, one being laid out with trees, shrubs and wide grass plots and the other bare, were also shown in the work by Mr. Underwood.

Many Studies Shown

Arthur A. Shurtleff is showing a formal rose garden, a number of garden details and the development of a high class industrial housing problem at Hopedale. Frederick Law Olmsted includes in his section the layout and photographs of Forest Hills and many garden spots on Long Island and the Denver civic center.

John Nolen of Cambridge is displaying a set of studies of the parks and playgrounds, schools and radial and circumferential streets of Schenectady, N. Y., a garden village development at Walpole and the campus layout for the Presbyterian College at Charlotte, N. C.

The Billerica garden suburb plan by Arthur C. Comey and Warren H. Manning is hung with considerable other work by the latter, including copies of topographical studies of the state of Massachusetts now on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. Large landscape developments of the grounds of the Virginia Military Institute and of Johns Hopkins and Cornell universities by Mr. Manning are also interesting.

Harvard Work Is Shown

Studies made by students in the department of landscape architecture of Harvard University and Massachusetts Agricultural College as well as by some of the professors cover the walls at one end of the gallery. Constructive drawings, a development of Waltham common, of a real estate area in Brookline and copies of Italian gardens are shown by Harvard.

Assistant Professor Hubbard of Harvard has color drawings of a $5,000,000 Italian garden as adapted to a section of Middlesex Fells in the collection. Prof. J. S. Pray of Harvard and Frank A. Waugh of M. A. C. are also represented. The agricultural college students have submitted studies of an outdoor theater, a modern farm arrangement, development of a schoolhouse property and a memorial park.

William L. Phillips, landscape architect for the government in the Panama canal zone, shows photographs and perspective views of the Pacific terminus with its administration center close to Ancon hill and the military reservation, typical street cross sections and photographs of government buildings.

Landscape Effects

Photographs and plans for the building up of the British Columbia communities of Prince Rupert and Prince George, the former being the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, are presented by Brett & Hall. Landscape effects on private estates are shown by Carl R. Parker of Portland, Me.

Formal decorations on private estates, a plan for a playground at Newton Center and an industrial housing development in Plainfield, Conn., are in the collection of Mr. Kellaway. The layout for a section of the O'Hara township in Pennsylvania and formal garden studies are exhibited by Wayne Stiles.

Some pencil spetches and other work by Sibley C. Smith of private garden developments are placed here and there on the gallery walls. An arrangement of grounds at Chestnut hill and an effective treatment for a back yard garden of a private estate in Dayton, O., are by S. P. Negus. Arthur C. Comey, Hallam L. Movius, Thomas W. Sears and Fletcher Steele are likewise represented.

The Boston city planning board has in its collection a comprehensive sudy of the East Boston waterfront with piers, industrial plants, railroad connections and a public park somewhat similar to the City Point development. It also depicts the relief that may be obtained in a congested district of the North End by opening up the area with a new street. Photographs give an intimate view of the benefit that has followed the resoiling of the Boston Common, showing the luxuriant growth of new roots from the old ones that were pruned back two years ago.

SENATE IS TO ACT ON SHIP BILL AS IT PASSED HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

gained the parliamentary advantage of four preliminary motions to delay final action instead of only two.

What the Bill Provides

The bill, as it goes to the Senate from the House, includes the ship-purchase measure as agreed upon in Senate caucus and a provision that two years after the close of the European war, ships acquired by the United States shall be turned over to the secretary of the navy to be operated or leased for commercial purposes under the terms of the Weeks bill, already passed by the Senate.

Senator Smoot has given notice that the debate will be continued by the opposition until March 4, unless the Democrats withdraw the measure or some unusual tactics are resorted to by administration forces.

Meanwhile the Senate continued its discussion of cloture rules, and leaders of all factions were engrossed in conferences as to the next moves to be made. Reports said that the administration forces today would attempt to shut off all debate by moving the previous question and thus forcing a vote on a motion to concur in the House amendments. Should this prevail, it would be equivalent to passage of the ship-purchase measure. There were evidences of unusual activity on the part of the committees in charge of appropriation bills, preparing the supply measures for Senate consideration as soon as the legislative ways could be cleared of pending business.

With Senator Norris the only Republican voting with them, and Senator La Follette lining up with the Republicans for the first time during the shipping bill contest, Democrats lost a round in the cloture struggle when the Senate refused, 47 to 45, to lay on the table the Cummins amendment to the Norris general cloture rule. The amendment would prohibit any senator bound by caucus agreement from voting on a measure for the passage of which the cloture rule might be invoked.

Republicans Delay House Bill

House debate proceeded slowly, delayed time and again by roll calls demanded by Republican Leader Mann. When the bill had been before the House for 10 hours, only four of the six hours allowed for debate had been consumed, the roll having been called eight times on points of quorum and motions to adjourn.

Representatives Humphrey of Washington, Moore of Pennsylvania, Madden of Illinois and many other Republicans spoke against the measure, and Representatives Adams of Georgia, Small of North Carolina, Eagle of Texas, McKellar of Tennessee and other Democrats supported it.

Representative Mann made the concluding arguments against the bill; he opposed it because he deemed it unnecessary and liable to involve the United States in international complications.

References to the President

"I believe the President is sincere in his desire to maintain absolute neutrality," said Mr. Mann. "In that respect I stand behind him. I want to keep this country out of war. If we reach the point where we have to fight for our rights, we will all fight with equal enthusiasm, but we ought to take no steps that lead to trouble, and this bill may involve us in foreign difficulties and perhaps war."

Representative Alexander of Missouri closed the debate for the bill just before midnight with a vigorous defense of President Wilson.

"Let us take it for granted that this bill originated at the White House," he said. "Can you find a better source? There is no man of higher ideals, of more profound learning, of higher statesmanship than the man in the White House today."

The Republicans indicated their intention of demanding roll calls on all amendments and the first was taken on a change in phraseology. The amendment was carried, 301 to 31.

The tactics of the Republicans threatening to drag out the roll calling indefinitely, the Democratic leaders at midnight brought in a second special special rule to limit the number of yea and nay votes to five.

Clarke Version of the Bolt

The story of how the seven Democratic bolters got together with the Republicans and wrecked the administration's plans two weeks ago was told in the Senate Tuesday by Senator Clarke, who made the celebrated motion to recommit the bill. Mr. Clarke declared it was "the whole story."

Senator Clarke said he had heard Senator Vardaman had a plan on foot "to kill the bill," and that he had conferred with Vardaman, saying he desired to have it recommitted, that the legislative hiatus might be ended to take up river and harbor appropriations and the rural credits bill. A short time later, Senator Clarke said, he was invited to attend a conference in Senator Bankhead's office, where he found the six other insurgents, and after some discussion it was agreed that they should make an effort to recommit the bill.

It was then proposed that Senator Weeks, Republican, be sent for. Mr. Weeks joined the Democrats and was informed of the situation. He said he did not know what the Republicans were willing to do. Personally he preferred that the bill be kept before the Senate with daily adjournments. Senator Weeks went to the Republicans, however, and put up the proposition, returning later to say his colleagues would support a motion to recommit. "That's all there was to it," concluded Senator Clarke.

Secretary McAdoo Replies

Secretary McAdoo gave out Tuesday night a copy of a letter to Senator Fletcher in which he denied the assertion that he entered into any negotiations for the purchase of merchant vessels of belligerent nations for operation under the proposed ship purchase bill. The letter was in answer to a resolution introduced several days ago by Senator Burton.

Mr. McAdoo summed up his statement as follows:

"In view of false rumors and statements which have come to my ears permit me to say in conclusion that the secretary of the treasury has at no time had a communication from or discussion with any banking house, banking institution or banker in or out of the United States in connection with the purchase, sale or disposition in any manner whatsoever of the German ships interned in the ports of the United States or elsewhere or in connection with any other ships of belligerent or neutral nations for any purpose whatever."

No Knowledge of Options

The secretary added that since the disappearance of the emergency at the war's outbreak, when 100,000 Americans in Europe awaited transportation home, no agent or employee of the government, so far as he knew, had had communications with any steamship companies or shipowners except to settle charges for transporting refugees.

Replying to Senator Burton's inquiry as to whether tenders of steamers flying belligerent or neutral flags had been made to the United States or its officials, Mr. McAdoo referred to information concerning available ships contained in a report he made to the Senate on freight rate increases. He added that lists of steamers under French, British and German flags had been furnished by J. V. McCarthy. These offers were submitted to the treasury department, he said, without solicitation on his part and probably resulted from published reports of the proposed ship legislation.

Mr. McAdoo declared that he had no knowledge of money loans by anybody in the United States to owners of ships tied up in American ports, or of any options held on such ships in contemplation of their transfer to the government or any citizen.

North Carolina for Ship Bill

RALEIGH, N. C.—Both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature Tuesday passed a resolution urging passage by Congress of the administration ship purchase bill.

B. & M. TRUSTEES' BILL HEARING IS RESUMED TODAY

(Continued from page one)

that the road fell about $2,000,000 short of earning its fixed charges last year, and present indications are that the present year will show a shortage of about the same amount.

He said it is easy enough to go into receivership, but coming out is a different story. He said there is not a line anywhere in the statutes of the commonwealth which will permit a reorganization of the Boston & Maine in the event of a receivership, and unless enabling legislation is passed, absolute ruin must come to every stockholder if a receivership is brought about, with no authority in the owners of the Boston & Maine to reorganize the corporation.

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NEW ELECTION METHOD ASKED BY GOVERNOR

Mr. Walsh Urges Congressional Committee to Favor Bailey Bill—Cites Workings of Present Law in This State

Governor Walsh made public today a letter he has sent to congressional committee in favor of a bill now pending in Congress to have political parties represented in the Legislature on the basis of the votes cast for one of the high officials. In this way the Governor believes the political views of the people will be more justly expressed in the Legislature.

That there are actually 33 Republicans, 7 Democrats and no Progressives in the Senate is due to the district system of representation.

The Governor's letter is addressed to the chairman of the House committee on the election of the President, Vice-President, and representatives in Congress, in favor of the Bailey bill. It reads in part, as follows:

"The system of electing by district pluralities has had a long trial and proved itself unjust. In Massachusetts, with our three sets of supposedly representative districts, congressional, state senatorial and state representative, we obtain at each election results irreconcilable with one another and all subversive of the principle of majority rule.

"Many such extreme instances might readily be selected; but it is safe to say that no instance can be found in which the present system does not operate adversely to the wishes of a majority of the voters, and to the practical disfranchisement of independent groups who theoretically are entitled to a voice in government proportional to their numbers.

"In 1912, 14 of the 16 congressmen elected received less than half the votes cast in their respective districts. Taking the vote for secretary of the commonwealth in 1914 as most nearly representing the strength of the several parties in the field, the state Senate of 1915 on a proportional basis would have contained 19 Republicans, 18 Democrats and 3 Progressives. It actually contains 33 Republicans, 7 Democrats and no Progressives.

"I hope that the Bailey bill will pass, and that its passage will inaugurate a movement in the several states that will make both Congress and the state Legislatures more responsive than at present to the will of the electorate."

GARVIN IS INELIGIBLE

PHILADELPHIA—Roger Garvin, one of the mainstays of the University of Pennsylvania varsity crew for the last two years, has been declared ineligible by the faculty. Garvin, it is learned, accumulated five conditions during the mid-year examinations and there is almost no chance that the faculty ban will be lifted.

INDIANA PUTS LAW GOVERNING LOBBY IN FORCE

Legislative Counsel and Agents Must Now Be Registered and Newspapers Give a Statement on Advocacy of Measures

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

INDIANAPOLIS—Indiana has now a law which provides for the registration of paid legislative counsel and agents. The state had numerous experiences convincing the General Assembly that restrictive legislation was necessary. Several months ago a Marion county grand jury, in returning indictments against certain state officials and members of an earlier Legislature, commented on the manner in which special interests were promoted by lobbyists within the State House.

Indeed, the record shows the promotion of legislation was by no means confined to one body or section of the people. So long as lobbying was regarded necessary—and so long as it was tolerated—it was practised assiduously. The result was manifest in an aggravated suspicion of the motives of the legislators themselves. The last session of the General Assembly was the one which called forth most condemnation and the demand for antilobby legislation crystallized. Bills were introduced simultaneously in the House of Representatives and the Senate. After minor amendments had been attached, the consolidated bill was approved, signed by Governor Ralston and deposited with the secretary of state. It is now in effect.

A synopsis of the law is found included by the Governor in a special message to the House, delivered on signing the bill.

Requirement Stated

The Governor said:

"If I have not erred in my interpretation of this act, it requires any person, corporation or other employer hiring any person, corporation or other agent to advocate or oppose legislation, to furnish in writing to the secretary of state certain information, including the name and residence and place of business of the person, firm or corporation employed and the subject matter pending or that might legally come before the General Assembly or either house thereof, which such employee has been engaged to advocate or oppose.

"The act stipulates the persons that may be employed to advocate or oppose legislation, and it designates them as 'legislative counsel' and 'legislative agent.' The 'legislative agent' may serve also as 'legislative counsel.' The amount paid such 'counsel' or 'agent' shall be disclosed. All this information shall be kept on record by the secretary of state, together with certain other information of importance to the public.

"Employers not residing in the state shall give bond, conditioned that they will comply with the terms of the act. The secretary of state is required to issue to the 'legislative counsel' and 'legislative agent' a certificate showing their right to act as such and they are required upon request of the proper parties to show their certificates before appearing before a legislative committee or before discussing any subject matter of their employment with any member of the General Assembly.

Public Officials Register

"The act is broad enough in its terms to apply to all organizations and associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and to require a strict accounting by designated parties of all money received and disbursed for legislative purposes. . . . This act . . . expressly provides that it shall be unlawful for public officials to serve as 'legislative counsel' or 'legislative agent,' who are the only persons that may be legally employed to advocate or to oppose legislation. It does not prevent, of course, a public official advocating or opposing legislation without hire. Neither does it provide that it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or organization to favor or oppose legislation when the same is not done for hire. It only requires that the latter, when employed, shall be registered, thereby disclosing the character of their employment.

"The object of this act is to keep the people and their legislators advised as far as possible, as to who it is that is receiving and paying out money to advocate or oppose legislation. And with this object in view, the act requires a newspaper favoring or opposing the passage of any law for pay, to state that it is paid therefor and by whom."

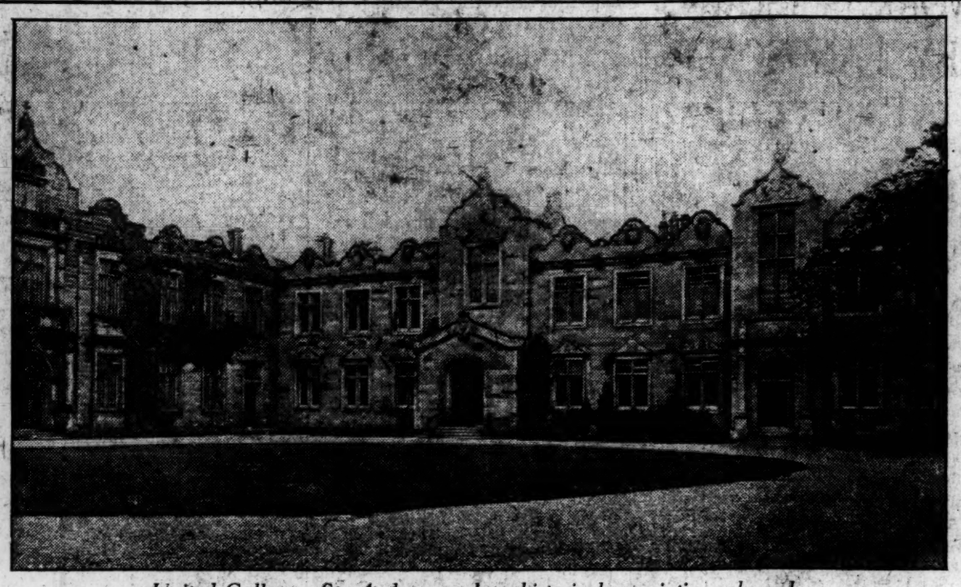
FOREST PARK PLAN BEGUN AT CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—In organizing a forest preserve district of Cook county, the county board has taken the first steps necessary to proceed with the establishment of an extensive natural park system about Chicago in accordance with a $3,000,000 bond issue voted last November. Because of necessary legal proceedings it is doubtful if any purchases of land can be made before October.

SECRETARY BRYAN RETAINS AIDE

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan announces that Chandler P. Anderson, ex-counsellor of the state department, had been retained to assist in handling the press of diplomatic work. Mr. Anderson's duties will be of a general advisory nature. He recently returned from Europe, where he assisted the American chancelleries in disposing of quesions that arose with the war



United Colleges, St. Andrews, where historical associations abound

CALIFORNIANS URGE PASSING MEASURE TO CUT LIVING COST

Eager Support Given House Resolution of David Lubin Designed to Turn Tide of Population From Cities to Rural Communities and Make Farm Life Happier

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Men and women of California are eagerly furthering a campaign for the passing by Congress at this session of House joint resolution 344, the measure fostered for several months in Washington by David Lubin, and which is thought by persons who have made a study of the subject to point to a rational way for the reduction of the cost of living. Its best effect, however, it is said, would be more basic than that. By carrying out its design and making the experience of the farmer and agriculturist a happier and more remunerative one, the rush to the cities would, it is thought, be stemmed and the tide of population diverted to the rural communities.

Sociologists, it is pointed out by the workers here, know well the opportunity for individual growth which country residence affords. They realize, it is asserted, that the strength of the nation will lie in its agricultural element, and that not only economic but moral conditions would be greatly influenced for the better with the passing of this bill.

The plan in brief, as provided for substantially in the resolution, introduced by Representative Goodwin of Arkansas, and as explained by the national marketing campaign committee, whose headquarters are in Los Angeles, is as follows:

"1. Let the President of the United States appoint a national marketing commission consisting of (a) the president of an influential Chamber of Commerce; (b) the mayors of three of the largest cities in the Union; (c) three members of the leading mail order and department stores; (d) a leading railroad man; (e) a parcel post man; (f) a leading banker; (g) a leading workingman; (h) two congressmen; (i) a senator, making 14 in all; and in addition to these let the President add 15 farmers from the various sections of the United States. This committee of 29 would be the national marketing commission, who would meet and organize for the purpose of having the food products in the various states of the Union distributed.

"2. Said national commission shall have prescribed power of direction of similar committees to be appointed by each of the Governors in every state in the Union.

"3. Said state commissions shall have power to appoint committees of the same kind for every county in that state, and the county commissions shall have the right to appoint the township committees.

"The national commission, after organization, shall devise a plan for the delivery and sale of the products, by the farmers or their hired agents. They shall devise plans and specifications and details of sample rooms, auction rooms, exchanges, pits and street markets, and designate for the benefit of the producers or their agents, how the products in townships, counties, and states shall be synchronized for shipment, for display, by private sale or by auction, the rules for selling and delivery, the terms of sale and the mode of procedure.

"The various commissions appointed are to ask the cooperation and assistance of the press, the carriers, the federal, state and county officials, the ministers of the various denominations, the various chambers of commerce and boards of trade, the labor leaders, and the farmers everywhere."

Citizens are urged by the committee to communicate with their representatives in Congress in favor of the resolution and blanks are furnished for convenience in doing so.

California women, having enjoyed the use of the ballot for two years, are said to be awake to the importance of using their influence in more than local affairs, and under the initiative of the Outlook Association of Los Angeles, men and women throughout the state have joined in making the campaign for this bill a national matter.

Leaders in the work, as it is being conducted at the campaign headquarters, 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles, are Mrs. James F. Scherfee, president; Mrs. David C. McCan, chairman of the campaign committee. Working with Mrs. McCan are a number of representative women of the community. The campaign has been non-partizan, with the two leaders as Progressive and Democratic, respectively, and the chairman of important committees including Miss Mary Foy, Democratic, national legislation; Mrs. Seward Simons, Republican, state legislation; Dr. John R. Haynes, Progressive, finance; Mrs. Edwin T. Earl, Progressive, department of National Housewives League; Mrs. Russell J. Waters, Democrat, National Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. E. C. Bellows, Republican, membership.

Governor Johnson has indorsed the national marketing commission bill unreservedly, and also has added his congratulations to the women who are conducting the campaign, for their activity in such a highly commendable matter. In his letter the Governor spoke of the importance of the bill and quoted the benefit which has followed the cooperative methods established by some of the California farmers.

The California Legislature also, through the efforts of the Outlook Association, has passed a resolution unanimously indorsing House joint resolution No. 344, and the members of the campaign committee are now issuing a nation-wide appeal asking that men and women in every community send word immediately to their representatives in Congress declaring their interest in the bill and their desire that it be immediately brought out of committee and given an opportunity for favorable action by Congress at this session.

SHIP TONNAGE LAUNCHED IN 1914 LESS THAN IN 1913

Lloyd's Figures Show Production Last Year Dropped One Seventh—U. S. Drops Fourth

Steam and sailing vessels launched all over the world during the year of 1914 aggregated 2,852,753 tons, a decrease in the total output of 480,000 tons as compared with 1913. These statistics are contained in a summary of the world's output of mercantile tonnage for 1914 just issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Vessels launched in the United States totaled 200,762 tons, nearly 76,000 tons less than in 1913. The output included 67 steam and 27 sailing vessels. The bulk of the building was done in Maryland and Virginia, there being 25 vessels of a total of 67,470 tons launched from yards in those states. Eleven vessels, aggregating 12,572 tons, were launched in Maine and Massachusetts; 47,270 tons in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; 5459 tons in New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York, 37,825 tons on the Great laeks, 28,642 tons on the Pacific coast and 1504 tons at other Atlantic coast ports.

Vessels launched in the United Kingdom aggregated 1,674,358 tons steam and 9195 tons sail. Of these vessels 621 were steamers and 35 sailing craft. The United Kingdom's output was 248,600 tons less than in the previous year, when the total of 1,932,153 tons was the highest ever reached.

The amount of tonnage launched for other countries from British shipyards in 1914 was 410,023 tons, or slightly more than 24 per cent of the total output. Fifteen vessels of 88,097 tons were for Holland, 67,827 tons were for Norway, 41,543 tons for Greece and 35,951 tons for Belgium.

The output of other countries follows: Holland, 118,153 tons; France, 114,052 tons; Japan, 85,861 tons; Norway, 54,204 tons; Italy, 42,981 tons; Denmark, 32,815 tons; Germany, 387,192 tons; Austria-Hungary, 34,335 tons.

The year's output by Germany included 28 steamers of 5000 tons and under 10,000 tons, six of over 10,000 tons, the largest of which was the Hamburg-American liner Bismarck, which is of about 56,000 tons gross and one of the two biggest steamships now afloat.

BILL INCREASES STATE POLICE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The bill to provide additional men for the state police force, recommended by the economy and efficiency commission, and which it is expected will furnish men for more extended rural patrol work, has been prepared for submission to the Legislature, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger.

ALUMNUS TELLS OF ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY LIFE

Character and Charm All Its Own Found at Institution Founded Centuries Ago on the Coast of Scotland

The little town of St. Andrews is situated on the coast of Fifeshire in Scotland. It is called the gray city by the sea, is very ancient, and is wrapt around in historical associations.

St. Andrews was originally a center for both religion and knowledge. At the Reformation its ecclesiastical character was destroyed, but there remain the imposing ruins of a once famous cathedral of immense proportions which can be seen a long distance away, from ships at sea. Only a stone's throw from these ruins stands the castle, itself a pile of shattered masonry, poised on the perpendicular cliffs. Feudalism and ecclesiasticism went down there together.

But the university, founded more than 500 years ago, still weathers the storms from the ocean and all the movements of political life, religious belief, and social ideals. The spire of the college church towers up, supremely raised above all change; and through the archway of this splendid monument the present generation of students, all in cap and gown, pass picturesquely, to sit at the feet of modern masters and gather with their help the lore of antiquity and the latest ideas of the new age. The university is admirably equipped. Some of the most distinguished scholars occupy its chairs, scholars whose fame has gone forth to Europe and to the American continent.

St. Andrews University has a character and charm all its own. The number of students who matriculate year by year is small as compared with the attendance at Edinburgh and Glasgow, only some 300 to 400 joining the classes; one has to live in St. Andrews to realize its spirit. It is thoroughly academic. The town itself being small, the university is distinctive. The overwhelming tides of human activity do not flow in its direction. The noise of industry, the conflicts of politics, the confused voices of teeming populations do not disturb the classic calm of this institution. Its situation with regard to world movements and city life affects the tone of the place and the temper of the staff and students. There are no feuds, no bitter rivalries. Men live too much in one another's company, and are too friendly to have prolonged differences in anything.

A sunny humanism is cultivated in this genial world at St. Andrews. There is a kind and pleasant accent in the voices of the students and a spirit of fellowship in their various relationships with one another. Corporate life is realized here as in no other university of Great Britain, excepting Oxford and Cambridge. A number of the men students dine in common in the large hall attached to their union, the board being presided over by a professor who keeps in touch with the undergraduates, as most of his colleagues do. Before dining they still arise and chant an old Latin grace, and at the close of the meal they arise again to unite in thanks in the same solemn style.

A robust wholesomeness is present everywhere, especially in the climatic conditions and the athletic ardor of the youths. The city stands on the cliffs and catches all the winds that blow. The students have the celebrated golf links at their disposal, and a modern recreation field and pavilion equipped for winter and summer sports. St. Andrews students delight in the open air. In the storms from the North sea they go to the harbor to watch the huge breakers roll over the pier and to get splashed by the salt spray. On starry nights they watch the constellations reflected wondrously in the still waters. Living near to one another, the men students frequent each other's lodgings throughout the town, and this intercourse fosters good will and hospitality.

There are no students in all Scotland who love their university better than do the alumni of St. Andrews. Some one with a poetic gift composed a number of typical St. Andrews songs which were set to music excellently adapted to the themes, and they are sung with patriotic pride by the students in season and out of season. That fact is indicative of the affection for the old place which becomes enkindled in them all and leaves them not, even after many years

SOCIALISTS AT DENMARK URGE PEACE MOVES

Conference Adopts Resolutions Calling on Working Classes to Show Greater Zeal for Acquisition of Political Power

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—As already reported in the cable despatches to The Christian Science Monitor, one of the results of the recent Social Democratic peace conference, which met at Copenhagen, was the unanimous acceptance of the important resolutions setting forth the attitude of Social Democracy in the present struggle.

These resolutions were to the following effect: I. The Social Democratic workers are reminded that at the congress held in Copenhagen in 1910 it was agreed that it was the duty of the Socialist members of Parliament to work for

(a) Obligatory international arbitration.

(b) The reduction of armaments with a view to general disarmament.

(c) Abolition of diplomacy's secret operations, and full parliamentary responsibility for external policy.

(d) Recognition of the rights of the people to decide for themselves, and prevent attack and oppression.

II. That Social Democracy in the neutral lands should consider by what suitable means it might offer the governments of those nations engaged in war intervention, with a view to the conclusion of a speedy and lasting peace.

III. The conference in Copenhagen has heard that five members of the Duma in Russia, who had assembled to work out a statement for the said conference, had been arrested on that account. The conference protests sharply against such action towards the lawful representatives of the working classes.

The conference regarded it as a duty for all socialistic parties to work for a speedy peace, and it protested against the breach of the rights of the people in Belgium.

The war had, it was insisted, only been possible because the capitalist class in the different countries had the power in its own hands still. The conference called upon the working classes to work with yet greater zeal for the acquisition of political power, so that imperialism might be destroyed and International Social Democracy might carry on its mission, namely, the securing of liberty for the people.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

What shall the librarian do when business is dull—in other words, when circulation runs low? The answer to this question as given by some Indiana librarians in the Library Occurrent follows: We asked local ministers to meet with our board. "Put books in barber shops." "A collection of modern plays, conspicuously placed, have proven popular." "We have found newspapers most valuable, and the personal word a telling factor." "Preparedness seems to fill the bill. Keep the window boxes green, start the electric fans as soon as the weather gets hot, and make your library cool and inviting. Use your library buildings as civic centers. Make use of the newspapers to the extent that the reporters will make the 'beat' for library news."

Many librarians may not agree with the following sentiments quoted from A. I. Schweitzer in the Journal of the Efficiency Society, but they are worthy of thought. "I have occasion very often to go to the public library at Cooper Union," says the writer, "and I find that a large percentage of the men there seated at the tables . . . come there to keep out of the cold and read the first magazine that comes to their notice. The librarian there could be of great service to these men if he would ascertain whether they are employed; direct their reading in a channel of increasing their efficiency in their particular line; then call their attention to the want adds in the rear pages of the magazine or trade paper representing the industry the reader has been connected with. I notice the library has a room where they provide readers with pens, ink and stationery, and this room could be used for the purpose of answering the various ads for 'help wanted.' The librarian could even go so far as to help the readers construct the proper application letter, or he could show them several books which contain sample copies of employment-seeking letters and application forms."

The library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston is wide awake. This fact is brought out in the following statement, just issued by the library:

Are you interested in a minimum wage for women? Do you want to know something about the work of the Consumers' League and of the trade union movement among women? Are you aware that the library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has material on these subjects available for your use?

Do you want to keep in touch with current legislation affecting women and children, and with social welfare measures before the state Legislature? Should you like information about the representative or congressman from your district? The Union library will be glad to help you in answering these questions.

The library is making this year a modest beginning in legislative reference work. The material is confined chiefly to Massachusetts; and relates to labor conditions, social and educational problems, and the protection of working women and children. Copies of many of the bills now before the Legislature are filed in the library and may be consulted there. Information as to the action taken on these measures and the dates of public hearings is available through the daily journals of the House and Senate, the daily calendar of hearings, and the bulletin of legislative action.

The library receives a number of periodicals devoted wholly or in part to legislative news, both state and federal; practical politics; American labor legislative review; Massachusetts labor bulletin, New York state labor bulletin, United States department of labor publications; Congressional Record; American Federation of Labor News Letter, Life and Labor, the Massachusetts legislative bulletin of committee hearings and record of legislative action. The library is open to the public, both men and women. Hours, week days, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A reading list of books on "Heroism" has been prepared by the New York public library for use in connection with the annual exhibit of books and portraits of heroes and heroines, which was opened in the Central children's room Feb. 12 and which will continue to April 1. It has been the aim of the compilers, the preface states, to include those characters, ancient and modern, whose names are commonly associated with heroic effort and achievement and concerning whose lives there exists literature in biographical, historical, legendary or story form of genuine interest to boys and girls of high school age and younger. In the lists are included Bible heroes and heroines and Indian heroes.

If a library cannot be open from 9 to 9 daily, what hours for being open have given the best results? In answer to this question, which has been submitted to various libraries and library commissions, the New Jersey Library Bulletin says:

The consensus of opinion is that, while no absolute rule can be made, as local conditions must govern hours, there are certain conclusions which many boards have reached through experience which would be applicable in almost every community. They are as follows:

It is better for a library to be open for a few hours on each day than to be open many hours on only two or three days of the week.

There are few if any people who come to a library in the morning who could not come as well in the afternoon or evening.

It is imposible for the professional, business, and working classes to use a library to any extent unless it is open during the evening at least twice a week. To have it open every evening is best.

Libraries should be open each afternoon, if possible, when school is dismissed, and through the afternoon, so that children and teachers may make use of it on their way home.

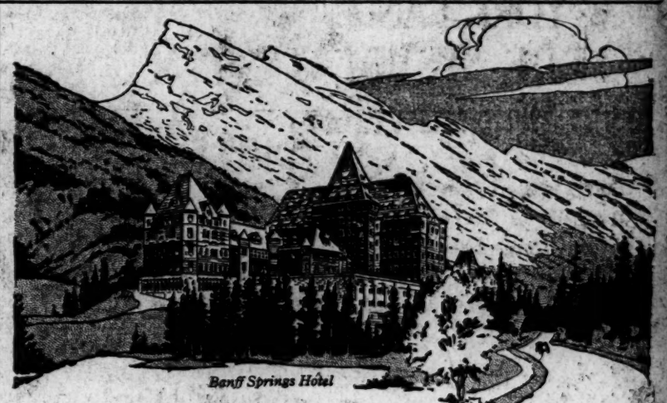
A great opportunity is lost by libraries in commuting towns and towns with factory and large business interests, by closing at 6 o'clock, as it has been found that many workers will stop on their way home who will not come out again in the evening.

Libraries in country towns have little patronage during the supper hour.

For the reasons given, many library boards in commuting towns have adopted 3 to 9 p. m. as hours of opening with satisfaction to their communities, closing from 6:30 to 7:30 for supper if necessary, or from 7 to 7:30. Many country towns have adopted with equal satisfaction the hours from 2:30 to 6 and 7 to 9:30.

Where it is not possible to keep the library open even this number of hours, the boards in commuting and factory towns have adopted the hours of from 3 to 7 every day and 7:30 to 9:30 on three evenings.

Country towns when it is necessary to economize make their hours from 2:30 to 6 every day, and from 7 to 9:30 on three evenings.



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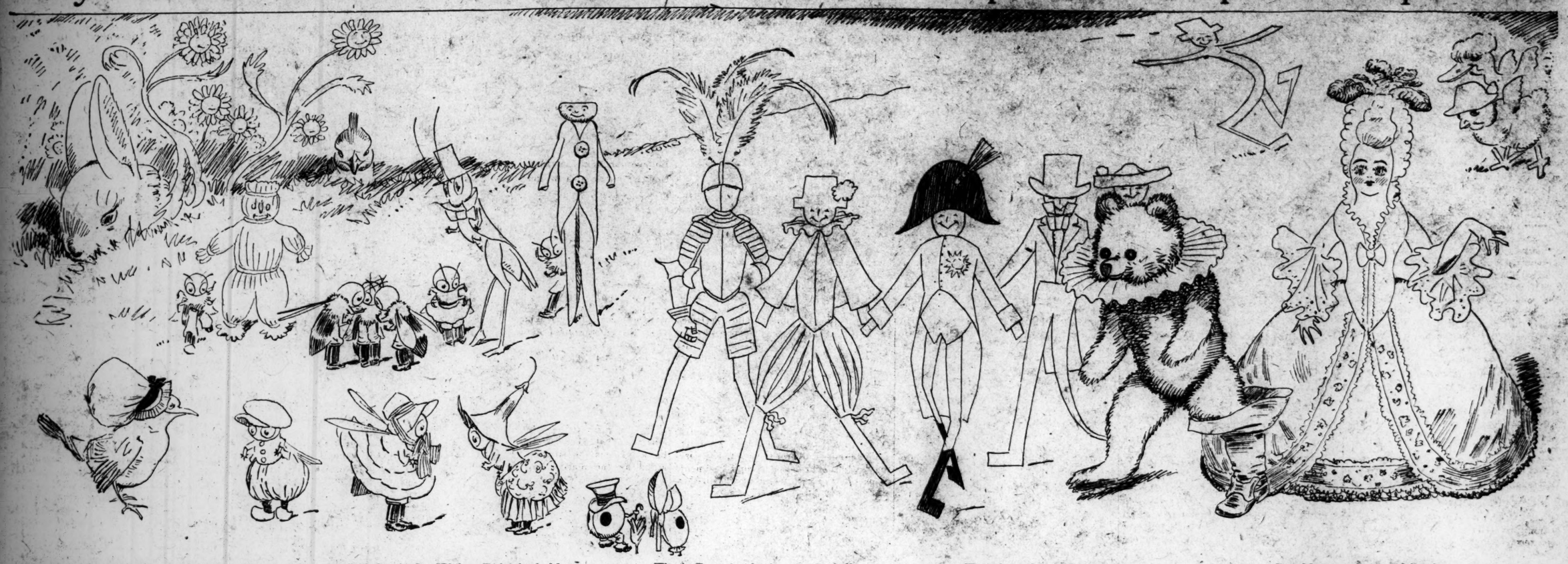
IF IT'S WORTH KNOWING ABOUT, IT'S IN THE NEWS COLUMNS OF THE MONITOR

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Gay Costumes But No Masks Worn at Snip and Snap's Masquerade



Now Snip and Snap have bid their friends
To a merry masquerade;
Tho' none who's asked is really masked,
Gay costumes all have made.

Miss Dolly's Queen Elizabeth
In funny hoop and wig,
Dot wears a beaver—he'll not believe her
When his wife says it's too big.

And Snap's the Little Corporal,
Napoleon, we mean;
His wily smile imparts the while
Attraction to his mien.

And Snip's Sir Walter Raleigh, bold,
So gallantly who trod
And spread his cloak—and that's no joke—
So the Queen could go dry shod.

That's Fee—or else perhaps it's Foo—
In impenetrable armor
Of paper made and well displayed—
He thinks he is a charmer.

His helmet has real feathers—Did
He pluck them from a pillow,
Or a chicken coop?—their fetching droop
Is like a weeping willow.

That's Buzz inside the peanut shell,
An excellent disguise;
Baff runs beside him, to try and guide him,
"Make room for us," he cries.

That's Fed who's playing Puss in Boots,
Though he only found the left one;
His ruff—the dandy—came off some candy—
I think it quite a deft one.

When May, dressed up as Mother Goose
In a peak-ed hat so high,
Hears Busy say, "I'm dressed as May,"
She wonders, "Which is I?"

To help in Mother Goose's game
The Duck has come,—I 'spose
From Chicken Little your ready wit 'll
Tell her by the nose.

Fum represents the alphabet,
K, L, V, h, and T;
For he can print as well as sprint,
Tho' queer his spelling be.

It's Fi who wears the Spanish hat,
And Fum is "Uncle Sam";
The Clothes Pin lad is feeling bad
Because he can't salaam.

But Hop can bow and bend at will,
He's dressed as an old Beau,
In a stove-pipe hat and fine cravat,
He's really quite a show.

The Dutch disguise is worn by Biff,
He says his shoes are sabots
(He should, we know, have said sabot)—
Those ears we see are Rabbit's.

Some bees are still discussing here
What they are going to wear;
Rab pricks up his ears and soon appears
Disguised as a March Hare!

BOY SCOUTS' LOYALTY AND ACTIVITIES

A scout is to be trustworthy, and he must do faithfully every task to which he is assigned. When he is trusted on his honor he must be sure to fulfil the trust. The boy scout who lives up to that law will start very well, and he will acquire a habit which many adults lack, writes Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University.

A scout must be loyal. Loyalty is one of the noblest of virtues, and one which yields to its possessor a great return in content and happiness. It will be a great thing for democracy if the boy scout movement succeeds in cultivating this virtue. To whom is loyalty due according to the scout law? To the scout leader, to the scout's home and parents and to his country.

These are all natural loyalties, being loyal to teachers, to those we love, and to our native land. In a democratic society like that of the United States, loyalty to the country is one of the highest forms of virtue. As a rule, we cannot be loyal in the feudal sense to our governors and rulers, because feudal loyalty had a large personal element, and the person who was the object of loyalty was permanent in his position, whereas in democratic forms of government the rulers are constantly changing. We no sooner acquire a measure of loyalty toward an actual ruler than he ceases to be ruler. Moreover, we think of our rulers rather as our servants, or at best as our leaders. What, then, is the boy scout's loyalty to his country to mean? It means love toward the country which has given the family or stock to which the individual belongs a foothold on the earth and the scene or setting of its development.

* * *

Scoutmaster William S. Jones of Struthers, O., has sent to national headquarters a report of the year's work at that city. Among the more important developments has been the presentation of a local headquarters. The scouts also have access to a gymnasium room 100 feet long by 100 feet wide. A library of 75 books has been formed. At present a game room is being fitted up which will contain a billiard table, two checker tables and a carrom table. The billiard table is a gift of Mrs. C. C. McKinney.

* * *

Scouting has enjoyed a most prosperous growth in Connecticut the past year. At the beginning of the year 1914 there were only nine troops of scouts and the work was conducted in a very irregular manner. At the close of the year there were 20 active troops organized. In addition to this increase in membership there has come about a definite organization of a local council.

* * *

Scoutmaster H. H. Sears of Redwood City, Cal., reports a recent trip made by his troop to the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. The trip was made by 10 scouts and two scoutmasters.

* * *

Assistant Scoutmaster Rea A. Nunnallee of Van Alstyne, Tex., reports that troop 1 has reached its limit of membership and is filled with hardworking scouts. Recently the troop presented a play, "Old Glory in Cuba," which was very well received.

* * *

One of the principal features of the senior division of troop 21, Brooklyn, N. Y., Merritt L. Oxenham, scoutmaster, is sea scouting. The work started last summer and the troop is planning even greater activity in this direction in the coming season. They will receive instruction from Lieut. A. I. Perry of the naval battalion, and Assistant Scoutmaster Sammis will take the sea scouts for a cruise on his boat at Huntington, L. I.

* * *

Several members of troop 57 of Philadelphia publish a semi-monthly paper for the scouts of Philadelphia. It is called the West Philadelphia Boy Scout News. It contains stories, jokes, pictures, cartoons, troop news, etc. R. W. Zimmerman is the editor, and Bromley Wharton, assistant editor.

* * *

A walk to an abandoned gold mine has been reported by Scout Robert D. Milner of Chevy Chase, Md. Six members of Scout Milner's troop succeeded in exploring the mine to the very end.

Merry Time May Be Had With Soap Bubbles

Soap bubbles make a pretty way to amuse one child or a number of children. Cover a sewing table with a cloth or piece of rubber and have several bowls filled with a mixture made by shaving a piece of strong brown laundry soap about an inch square into a pint of warm water in which, after the soap has been dissolved, a teaspoonful of gum arabic is melted and a tablespoonful of glycerine added. Add about a quart of cold water to this mixture, and the bowls are ready to be used, says the Washington Herald.

The little ones will have lots of fun blowing the great colored bubbles about the room. The mixture makes them so tough that they will bounce from the table and roll over the floor for many minutes without breaking.

Girls' Name Contest

Pass slips of paper having the following questions:

A fine quality for a woman to possess? Grace.
A prominent Easter flower? Lily.
The time for violets? May.
A jewel? Pearl.
What papa sometimes does with baby? Carrie.
How to write a postscript? Adaline.
The flower of June? Rose.
What a scissors grinder and a locomotive have in common? Belle.
A great virtue? Patience.
An article? Ann.
First step in music? Dora (do-re).
Two consecutive letters of the alphabet in transposed order? "Effie" (F-E).
The night before? Eve.
A little valley? Adelle.

—Minneapolis Journal.

Lincoln When a Boy

What kind of a boy was Lincoln?
Did he idle the hours away
Shirking his every duty,
Spending his time in play?
No, when there was work he did it,
Faithfully did it, and well,—
A painstaking boy was Lincoln,
So all of the histories tell.

—School Education.

Pot Ball and Four School Games Played Indoors

Pot ball is a new game, which, if played with a tennis ball or something no harder, will be found lively enough for any group of boys, says the Youth's Companion.

The number of players should be nine, but may be less. In a space a little more than a yard square make as many holes, or "pots," as there are players. Let the holes be arranged with some geometrical symmetry—for example, in three rows of three holes each if there are nine players. Twelve or 14 feet away draw a line parallel to the lines of holes.

One of the players, each of whom has one hole, begins the game by standing on the line and rolling the ball toward the holes. If it enters one of them, the owner of the hole rushes from the service line (where all the players have been standing), picks up the ball, and as his companions scatter, tries to hit one of them with the ball. If he fails he is "marked"; that is, a little stone is placed in his pot. If he succeeds, the player whom he strikes gets a stone in his pot. If after three trials the roller has not succeeded in lodging the ball in a hole, he gets a stone in his pot.

The holder of the ball is free to throw it at the fugitives the minute he picks it up or to wait for a favorable moment. He may move as far as three paces away from the square. The winner of the game is the one who remains when all the others have been marked three times.

The following school games have been found very satisfactory, says the Progressive Teacher:

Change Places—The children leave their seats and form a line around the room near the wall. One who is "It" comes forward, examines the line and takes particular note of the position every one occupies. Then he leaves the room and two children, selected by the teacher, or leader, change places, and all clap hands. "It" comes back and tries to tell who changed places.

Who Is Missing?—This game is played very much like Change Places, except that a child drops out of the line and hides somewhere in the room. The one outside comes in and must tell who is missing.

Change Seats—The leader stands in the front of the room. At a clap of his hands each child slips out of his seat to the left and into the seat across the aisle. The children in the row on the extreme left must run quietly forward across the front of the room to the vacant row on the extreme right, sitting down in the seats as they come to them. This continues until every one is in his own seat again. A variation of this game is for the child to slip out of his seat to the right and into the seat in front of him until every one is in his own seat again.

Automobile Race—At a clap of the leader's hands, the child in each front seat jumps out to the right, runs forward around the front seat, down the aisle on the left, clear around his row, up to his seat again and sits. That is the signal for the child behind him to do the same thing. This is continued until all have run. If the aisles are narrow it is best to allow rows 1, 3 and 5 to run; and later rows 2, 4 and 6. This is a popular game.

UTAH BOY'S BIG YIELD OF POTATOES

Howard Dalton of Willard City, Utah, a 15-year-old member of the United States department of agriculture's Potato Club, raised a crop valued at $188.77 on one half acre and will receive an educational trip to California at the time of the fair. Here is the story of his methods:

"In the early spring of 1914 I bought my seed potatoes at Burley, Ida. I purchased the Idaho Rural potatoes. They were not especially selected seed, therefore I was very careful in preparing the seed for planting. I also saw that every seed piece had one or two perfect eyes on it. I soaked the seed (before cutting) in a formaldehyde solution (one pint to 30 gallons water) for two hours.

"From March 20 to March 30 I prepared my land. I covered the ground with barnyard manure, using eight tons of wet dressing to the half acre. I plowed the land 12 inches, deep, using four horses for the work. I immediately followed the plow with a spring tooth harrow. I harrowed it three times. I did the plowing in the forenoon and followed with the harrow in the afternoon. I did this to conserve the moisture and mellow the soil. After harrowing I pulverized the clods by dragging up the soil with a square framed timber.

"Five days later I went over the land with a spring tooth harrow. The following week I went over it with a spiked tooth harrow, which kept the soil moist and mellow. Just before planting I went over it with the square timber in order to make it perfectly level. On April 18 I planted the seed in plowed furrows four inches deep and the rows 30 inches apart, the seeds being dropped about 12 inches apart in the rows. The seed was then covered about four inches deep with a small hand plow. As soon as the little plants appeared above the ground I began my work on the field. I at once freed the field of weeds by giving it a thorough harrowing with a spiked tooth harrow. This I did May 5 and repeated the work on May 12. On May 26 I used the hand cultivator drawn by one horse, giving a thorough cultivation with this implement, after which I cultivated the plants once with the hand hoe, cleaning out all of the weeds.

"During all the time I was working in my potatoes I watched their growth very carefully. Fortunately, as far as I was able to detect, no enemies appeared, as the growing plants had such a thrifty appearance.

"Up to June 15 the plants had grown rapidly. Soon after this date they began to blossom and on June 25 I gave them the first application of irrigation water. I irrigated them on July 5 and again on July 20. The crop was matured with but these three applications of water. After the second irrigation the vines were so large that I could not work in them without destroying them. The operations practically ceased from this time on until the tubers were ripe and ready for digging. I sent a selected 50 pounds to the state fair, which was held at Salt Lake City on Oct. 3-10, for which I received honorable mention by the judges. On Oct 13, 14 and 15 I harvested the crop and the potatoes were weighed and sold right from the field. I found on careful checking of the weights that my half acre had produced 360 bushels of marketable potatoes, the equivalent of 720 bushels per acre."

The following table will give the itemized cost of production, with the net profits per half acre:

Value of crop	$187.77
COST.	
Value of manure	$2.00
Spreading manure	4.00
Plowing	1.00
Harrowing six times	1.50
Leveling	1.00
Cost of seed, 450 pounds	5.20
Planting seed	2.00
Cultivating two times	1.00
Irrigating three times	1.50
Weeding once	1.50
Harvesting	18.00
Rent on land	8.00
Total cost	$46.70
Profits	$141.07

The same careful cultivation in the East, without irrigation, says the New York Sun, will probably produce equally good results.

Was It a Cracker?

In a primary room the teacher pointed out a letter and asked little Sammy to name it.

"O," answered the child, correctly.

"Good, Sammie! You're doing well. And what," pointing to C, "is this letter?"

"It's the same, only somebody has bit a piece out of it."—Exchange.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES ABOUT ENGLISH

Query—"Is an one correct in the following? 'When such an one is disarmed, he is wholly at the mercy of his superior.'"

Reply—There is authority for both "a" and "an" before "one." Modern usage favors "such a one." The dropping of "n" from early English "an" dates from about 1150. The rule for dropping was given by More in 1532, and although it has been repeated since has not always been followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) a is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including h and u, eu pronounced yu. An is found in a few instances in both works. In Shakespeare an usurer occurs once, a usurer five times, an hair once, a hair often; such an one occurs twice, a one always elsewhere. The form an is not used before u, eu, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and other writers, even to our time. Many writers use an before an unaccented h. Some writers use it before the sound of w as in "one" (wun). In the Bible the forms alternate. (See Job xiv, 3; Ruth xiv. 1; I. Corinthians v. 5 and 11; II. Corinthians ii. 7).

Query—"The following two words, as an example, are submited for your decision: Trough—pronounced trof; dough—pronounced doe. The word trough is commonly pronounced in the bakers' profession troe. In a conversation the other day the word trough was pronounced troe, and when I corrected the person he asked me why trough was pronounced trof and dough was pronounced doe. He asked me why dough was not pronounced doff. Please explain why the pronunciations are different."

Reply—The Anglo-Saxon for trough was troh, pronounced with a guttural "h" as in loch. From this we got in the middle-English period trogh and trough. Nowhere in English dictionaries do we find the pronunciation cited as in use, although in Scotland troch is the common pronunciation. Regarding dough, today this is pronounced do ("o" as in "no"), or dialectically "duf," perhaps by analogy with "rough," now pronounced ruf. Formerly all these words had the guttural sound found in loch today. That they no longer retain it may be ascribed to the influence of the Latin and the French upon English speech, for although still met occasionally among Scotsmen when they use such words as fought, nought, etc., which they pronounce as if spelled focht and nocht, etc., it does not survive in Great Britain south of the Tweed. But it is still in evidence where the Romans did not penetrate.

Query—"Please tell me if the following sentence is correct: 'I would be very much pleased, etc.' It seems to me that the word 'much' is incorrectly used, though I have heard it used frequently in this sense."

Reply—Very: From the grammarian's point of view very properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective, as, very tired; very pleasing. The grammatical critics accordingly object to such expressions as very pleased, very dissatisfied, or very loved. It must be said, however, that although it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb; as, very much pleased, very greatly dissatisfied, or very dearly loved, yet this use of very has been good English for centuries. In some circumstances this word fails to add any real intensification. "That is very well done" is little, if any, stronger than the commendation expressed without very.—Literary Digest.

DEVELOPMENT OF PHOTO EXPLAINED

Complex theories relative to and formulae for development do not interest the amateur photographer so much as a simple and direct method for producing the highest average of good results. It is, however, essential that the amateur possesses a knowledge of the fundamentals of development, and the laws governing the action of the various chemicals composing the developer he uses, says a trade circular. After a dry plate has been exposed in the camera to the action of light, it bears a latent or invisible image that may be made visible by development. A developing solution consists of, in addition to the water, three chemicals each with a definite purpose. First is the developing or reducing agent proper, pyro, elon or metol, hydrochinon, etc., whose purpose is to reduce to metallic form the silver in the dry plate that has been acted upon by light.

Second, the accelerator, carbonate of soda or some other alkali, which increases the action of the developing or reducing agent proper, by assisting in reducing the silver salts in the dry plate to metallic silver, and by opening up the sacs of gelatine containing the minute particles of the silver salts.

Third, the preservative or restrainer, sodium sulphite, whose work is to restrain or control the action of the developing agent and the accelerator; in other words, to see that they are not too greedy of oxygen and by working too rapidly discolor the developer which would in turn impart its color to the negative, staining it so yellow as to render it incapable of transmitting light. The amount of sulphite of soda used in the developer controls the color of the negative, too little producing a negative too yellow in color, and an excess producing a blue gray negative, admitting the passage of light too readily and producing prints too flat and lacking in brilliancy. Pure chemicals are absolutely necessary to insure uniform results.

Temperature in development is of great importance, and often too little heed is given to this point. Heat increases the chemical action and cold retards it, so it is obvious that for uniform results the various solutions should be kept at a normal temperature of from 65 degrees to 70 degrees Fahrenheit; the developer should never be permitted to go above 70 degrees in summer or below 65 degrees in winter.

Too cold developer will produce thin negatives, and the same result will ensue if the plates have been kept in too cold a place and allowed to become chilled.

Too warm developer, particularly in summer, will produce a heavy, flat quality in negatives without proper gradation.

A pan of ice water in summer or of warm water in winter in which the developing tray may be placed will assist materially in maintaining a uniform temperature where the dark room temperature is not under control.

Speedy Trip on Bobsled

L. B. Schuyler and John Myers of Lock Haven covered 28 miles between Lock Haven and Williamsport last week in less than one hour on a motor-bobsled they made, says the Philadelphia North American. The trip was made in the same time it takes a passenger train between the two cities. The unique machine went up hills as easily as an automobile. The trip was made without mishap. The drivers sat on the narrow sled enjoying a ride equal to a coast down a 28-mile hill. Because of the lack of protection, they were somewhat uncomfortable owing to the wind generated by the speed of the machine. The machine is an ordinary bobsled equipped with a motorcycle engine. The front forks of a motorcycle are attached to the side of the sled with the rear wheel of the cycle trailing alongside, running on the ground and propelled by the engine furnishing the motive power.

Why?

Why do wild horses congregate in herds? Because, as they shift their ground with the change of seasons in pursuit of new pasturage, the same necessity operating upon large numbers at once, they become gregarious, says "The Reason Why," and acquire habits of association.

CANADIAN HOUSE OPENING HOLDS GREAT INTEREST

Even the Moving and Seconding of Reply to the Speech From the Throne Has More Than a Party Significance This Year

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA—The first week in the Canadian House of Commons this session has been one of the most interesting opening weeks the Dominion has known. Even the moving and seconding of the reply to the speech from the throne had more than party significance this year.

In choosing W. G. Weichel and Honore Achin as mover and seconder respectively, the Conservative party, gave to a German-Canadian and a French-Canadian the opportunity of expressing their opinions regarding British colonial administration, and its relation to citizens of other nationality.

Mr. Weichel, who represents one of the constituencies settled by Germans, in Ontario, spoke of the German-Canadians, as "proud of their history and traditions," but "not proud of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Louvain." He referred to the distinction between the Germany of literature, science, and music, and the Germany of militarism; and also to the great assistance contributed by his people to the Allies, as proof that German-Canadians were convinced that such militarism was indefensible.

"This war," he concluded, "is a fight for liberty and future existence and for the eradication of militarism."

Mr. Achim's Speech

Mr. Weichel's expression of appreciation of German accomplishments was received with as much respect by the House as was his appreciation of the progressive environment afforded him and thousands of other Germans within the British dominion.

The seconder of Mr. Weichel's address, Honore Achim, represents not only French Canadians, but he was until recently a member of the French party of Nationalists. There is little doubt that this speech will sever his connection with that small but enthusiastic "third party," which has somewhat added to the difficulties of Canadian politics. The speech, therefore, indicated another advantage gained by the premier in his efforts to accentuate the points of agreement, rather than of disagreement, between the government and the Nationalists, who have been accentuating the need for a larger measure of cooperation between the British Parliament and representatives of the overseas dominions.

The premier himself was the third Conservative to contribute to the debate. He made it clear that the Dominion's first consideration would continue to be the provision of aid to the Allies and that this would continue until the need for it had ceased.

On the other side of the House the personnel of the first speaker was equally significant and important. The veteran French ex-premier and present leader of the opposition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, followed Mr. Achim. He expressed the same unqualified determination to sustain the government in all defense measures as had been expressed during the August session by the Liberals—and which has been strictly adhered to in the interval. But he also let it be clearly understood that the duty of the opposition would not be fulfilled unless it insisted upon explanations regarding certain disposal of contracts already being questioned.

"A Greater Force Than Force"

Sir Wilfrid's references to the European situation were as emphatic as those of Mr. Weichel, and these two typical representatives of French and of German influence in Canada were greeted with almost equal applause by both sides of the House.

Naturally, Sir Wilfrid's reception was somewhat the more demonstrative, owing to his long and intimate connection with Canadian legislators, but that accorded to Mr. Weichel was as sincere.

The opposition leader's characterization of the present crisis included the statements that "it was the clash of two conceptions of government, the concept of freedom and the concept of dominance. . . . There is a greater force than force. The British empire rests on sentiment and freedom."

The other Liberal member whose contribution to the opening speeches was noteworthy from more than one point of view, was Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, Alberta. Being an Englishman, Canadian only by choice, and that of comparatively recent making, Dr. Clark's speech represented the sympathies of yet another type of Canadian citizen. Naturally he was equally emphatic in upholding the Canadian attitude towards Europe; and said it was as much the duty of the opposition as of the government to allow nothing to interfere with prompt passing of all measures connected with the Dominion's assistance to the empire and the Allies.

Attitude of Free Trader

But aside from his attitude on this question, the choice of Dr. Clark as one of the Leberal speakers in the initial debate is regarded as very significant for Canadians in connection with their domestic affairs.

Dr. Clark is one of the most, if not the most, determined "free trader" in his party. And it is well known that his free trade opinions are indorsed by a large proportion of the middle west voters. His seat in the House is now directly behind the "front benches," instead of further back, as it has previously been.

The opposition arrangements hint that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be finding more unequivocal free trade support in his party than he has formerly been able to secure.

At the same time the last step of the government has further accentuated the tariff on imports by choosing increases in duties as its method of raising the greater part of extra revenue required. This decision was announced near the end of the week, when the finance minister, W. S. White, introduced the budget.

Finance Minister's Views

Before outlining his proposals for increasing the revenue, Mr. White explained that the $100,000,000 to be asked of Parliament for war expenditures would not enter into present consideration for repayment. It would, together with the previous $50,000,000 war loan, be placed entirely to the account of the national debt. If the country had been at all in a position to do otherwise, he explained the government would willingly have used present revenues for this expenditure. But the country being faced with a revenue decline of $33,000,000, as compared with last year's revenue, it would require every effort merely to meet the demands of current expenditure.

The tariff, Mr. White said, would prove the mainstay for revenue now, as it had in the past, but other taxes would also be levied which were expected to return $10,000,000, or $8,000,000 at the least.

What the Taxes Include

The enumeration of these was greeted with laughter at frequent intervals, by his fellow-members, but the finance minister took part in the general amusement rather than resenting it, and finished by convincing the majority that his required $8,000,000 from such sources would be forthcoming. They include taxes which every traveler or tourist will pay directly, upon payment for railroad or steamer tickets, parlor or sleeping car tickets; smaller taxes on all bank checks, receipts and bills, express and postal note orders; an extra 1-cent stamp on all letter and postcards, 2 cents on bills of lading, 1 per cent tax on all bank note circulation and in certain circumstances on the paid-up capital; 1 per cent on the gross, or the net incomes of trust and loan, and some insurance businesses, and 1 per cent on the value of all telegraph and cable communications. A heavy tax on a few luxuries and a specific duty on iron ore completed this list.

The main bulk of the needed revenue will, however, be raised through increased duties levied on imports, according to Mr. White's proposals. A levy of 7½ per cent is to be added to existing duties on a great percentage of Canada's imports from countries other than the United Kingdom, and even the preferential tariff rates, arranged to foster trade with the United Kingdom, are to suffer an increase of 5 per cent. Articles to remain at present duty rates include many types of farm implements and requisites, newspapers, magazines, cocoa, chocolate, sugar, wheat and wheat flour.

Mr. White expects an increase of $25,000,000 to the revenue from the duty increases planned; and it is already computed that the increase in the price of commodities in general use, caused by them, will result in a 2¾ per cent rise in a family's expenditure.

Other events of the week in the House were chiefly the striking of committees, introduction of some private bills, and a skirmish in connection with questioned awarding of contracts.

GERMAN CENTRAL CANAL COMPLETION IS WITHIN REACH

Participation of England in War Paper Points Out Has Shown Need of Waterway

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The war, remarked the Berliner Tageblatt recently, had so far not been the means of overcoming the secret and open opposition to the completion of the central canal, but it appeared that the execution of this work was at least within reach. The Rheinish-Westfalische Zeitung had lately pleaded once more for the new canal, and not merely, the Berlin organ was inclined to think, in the interests of western industry alone.

The participation of England in the war, the provincial paper had written, had placed the importance of the Rhine-Weser-Elbe canal in the right light. The traffic of the North sea harbors had been considerably curtailed, whilst the exportation of English coal to Hamburg had also ceased, thus making it necessary for the west German industry to come to the rescue. The want of a waterway to central Germany had made itself greatly felt, both in this connection, as well as in regard to the transatlantic traffic through Sweden and Scandinavia. The despatch of coal, iron ore and other products from the industrial west to Hamburg, Kiel, Lubeck and central Germany could be effected only by the land route; whilst the west, which might have received its provision and corn supply by water, was compelled instead to make use of a vast quantity of rolling stock which might well have been used for military purposes. The heavy claims made upon the incomplete canal even now, despite the difficulties in the way of navigation, showed how greatly the extension of the canal to the Elbe would relieve the railway traffic.

The war has already rendered valuable service, concluded the article, by showing the extreme importance of completing our interior waterways, and has especially revealed the necessity for extending the Rhein-Weser canal to the Elbe. The transportation of German economic products from east to west must be facilitated and made less costly. A cheap waterway to the Elbe would enable the Rhenish-Westphalian coal industry to compete more successfully with that of England.

NEWTON-WESTON BRIDGE BILL IS URGED AT HEARING

Measures for Apportioning Cost of New Wellington Structure Also State House Topic

E. B. Bishop, acting as counsel for the city of Newton, City Engineer Rogers of that city, Mayor Edwin O. Childs and Alderman Jay M. Winslow of Newton, Arthur T. Johnson, counsel for the selectmen of Weston, and Lewis R. Spear, president of the Massachusetts Automobile Association, addressed the committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House today in behalf of a bill to authorize the metropolitan park commission to remove the old and narrow bridge spanning the Charles river between Newton and Weston and to reconstruct or replace that bridge with a wide new structure having sufficiently wide sidewalks to accommodate the crowds that now line the bridge to watch the canoes in the season.

The bill calls for an expenditure of $50,000 and in a new draft submitted apportions the cost upon the park district, 64 per cent; Newton, 16 per cent; Weston, 8 per cent and the county of Middlesex, 12 per cent. It was shown that the present bridge is but 21 feet wide and has no sidewalks; it is so narrow that, as President Spear said, one automobile stopping blocks the whole way. With the automobiles paying $1,000,000 into the state annually for good roads this bridge certainly should be built and as he believed by the commonwealth itself. There was no opposition.

The committee then took up two bills for apportioning the $115,000 cost of rebuilding Wellington bridge; one bill included the county of Essex in the 42½ per cent of the cost put upon Middlesex county; the other bill provided that this 42½ per cent should be paid by the cities and towns to be specially benefited regardless of county lines.

City Solicitor A. S. Davis of Melrose, Mayor Charles H. Adams and Alderman Perry of Melrose, Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser of Everett, E. B. Bishop of Newton, favored the last bill. City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden said that his city favored both bills. Alexander Kerr of Malden, the petitioner for the first bill, to put the cost on Essex county equally with Middlesex, favored his bill, but would not oppose the other bill.

BILL ON SITTINGS OF SUPREME COURT FAVORED BY BAR

Urged That Highest Bench Should Meet Elsewhere Than in Boston at Its Discretion

Frank W. Grinnell, representing the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association, John L. Thorndike and William G. Thompson were among those who spoke before the legislative committee on the judiciary at the State House today in favor of the bill to have all sittings of the supreme judicial court at Boston, except when the court deems it necessary to sit elsewhere.

It was pointed out that under the present system the court is required to have annual sittings in numerous counties of the state. Very often the court of five justices is required to travel a long distance to sit for but a few hours to try a few cases. This is done at a considerable expense for traveling and hotel accommodations and results in delay of cases pending at Boston. The proponents believed that the lawyers from counties outside Boston would have an equal chance of presenting their suits at the state capital.

Representative Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill and Edward B. George of Haverhill, clerk of the courts for Essex county, asked the committee on judiciary to report a bill that will enable the taking cases for decision on points of law to the full court in Boston when not sitting in Essex county. The bill does not eliminate the present November nisi prius term of the supreme bench in that county.

NEW COMPANY OF ENGINEERS URGED

A hearing was given today before the legislative committee on military affairs on the petition of Col. Warren E. Sweetser which would add a new company of engineer troops to the volunteer militia of the commonwealth. The bill provides that this new company of engineers shall include 75 enlisted men.

An imposing array of military officers appeared to urge the passage of the measure. The testimony developed the fact that there are but two engineers in the state volunteer militia at present but that an entire company is really needed to keep Massachusetts on a par with her position as a leader in military prestige.

SUPPLY OF FISH INCREASED IN CITY

Boston's supply of fresh groundfish was considerably increased this afternoon by the arrival at the South Boston fish pier of four heavy catches aggregating 332,000 pounds. It is unusual for so much fish to reach port in the afternoon and it is expected the market prices will be materially affected.

The arrivals were the schooners Gov. Foss with 102,400 pounds, Francis P. Misquita 82,500 pounds, Mystery 67,300 pounds and the Elsie with 69,700.

LIST OF GERMAN ROYALTY SERVING AT WAR IS GIVEN

Names Begin With That of Kaiser, Follow With Princes, Some Wives Made Regents

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A list has been published of the German Princes who are serving with the army. It opens with the Kaiser, who joined the army two weeks after it was mobilized. His headquarters which, except for a short period when he was in Russia, have been with the Western army, were first at Coblenz, then in Luxemburg, and are now in an unknown locality.

The Crown Prince is in command of the Fifth army, with Lieut.-Gen. Schmidt von Knobelsdorf as chief of the staff, and Maj.-Gen. Rogalla von Bieberstein, as quartermaster-general. Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Kaiser's second son, at first commanded the First Regiment of Foot Guards, and now commands the First Brigade of the Guard Infantry. Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's sailor son, was for a time attached to the main headquarters, together with Prince August Wilhelm, who has since returned to Berlin. Prince Oscar formerly commanded the Deguitz grenadiers, whilst Prince Joachim is serving as aide-de-camp to General von Plusskow, who commands the eleventh army corps.

Prince Henry of Prussia was at one period attached to the main headquarters; and his eldest son, Prince Waldemar, is commander of the Imperial Automobile corps. The two sons of Prince Frederick Leopold, the Emperor's cousin, are serving with the first and second regiments respectively, of the King's Own Hussars. The Kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg remain in their respective capitals, and pay visits from time to time to their troops in the field. Prince Friedrich Karl of Hesse commands the eighty-first infantry regiment, Duke Ernst II. of Saxe-Weimar the one hundred and fifty-third regiment, and Major Adolf, Prince of Schaumberg-Lippe, is at the head of the fourteenth Hussars, to which regiment Prince Henry XXXIII. of Reuss also belongs.

Some of the German sovereign princes, for example, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Brunswick and the Prince of Waldeck, have constituted their wives regents, while they are absent with their troops. The Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is at the head of the sixth and Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg at the head of the fourth army corps. Three of the sons of the Duke Albrecht and the three sons of the King of Saxony are in the field, and Prince Max of Baden is acting as army chaplain in the twenty-third division.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDERS' SUPPLY MEN TO GATHER

Annual Conference and Dinner of Dealers and Manufacturers to Be Held Here Tomorrow

Trade topics will be discussed at the annual convention of the New England Builders' Supply Association to open at the American House tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. A dealers' meeting will be held first to be followed by an open meeting for manufacturers and dealers. The annual dinner will be held at 6 o'clock, when W. W. Witcher of the Jackson & Newton Company of Boston will talk on "Liens."

At the opening session these topics will be discussed: "The Relations Which Should Exist Between Manufacturers and Dealers for the Sale of Material," "The Cement Bag Feature of the Business," "The Credit System," "What Can We Do to Increase the Influence and Membership of the Association," "The Lien Law." The convention will close with a musical entertainment.

The officers of the association are Charles M. Kelly of Providence, president; Frank Howard of Pittsfield, vice-president from Massachusetts; Frank H. Kingsley of Fall River, secretary and S. T. Hammett of Taunton, treasurer.

HARVARD VISITED BY GRADUATES OF DIVINITY SCHOOL

At the observance of Alumni day at Harvard divinity today there was a luncheon to about 60 graduates. After luncheon the alumni visited the various departments. This plan of having graduates return on a general visitation is advocated by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for the entire university.

Among the speakers today were: Charles T. Billings of Lowell, president of the Alumni Association; President Lowell, Dean Fenn of the divinity school, Dr. William A. Brown of the Union Theological Seminary of New York.; Professor Lake, the Rev. W. C. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., and B. M. Eliot, a student.

A vesper service will be conducted in the chapel by S. C. Bean of Graston, Mass. An informal supper will be held tonight in the Phillips Brooks House to be followed by a lecture by Dr. Brown on "The Permanent Value of Miracles for Religion."

MAYOR TO ADDRESS CLUB

Mayor Curley received an invitation today from the Twentieth Century Club to go before that organization soon and explain his pay-as-you-go policy, which the club takes occasion to commend in the communication inviting him to speak. The date is left for the mayor to decide.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL SEEKS BROADER SCOPE

Bill Before Legislature to Give Temple University Financial Aid — University of Pennsylvania May Oppose Move

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Under the auspices of the Republican organization a bill was introduced in the House recently, which would virtually make a state college of Temple University, for that Philadelphia institution of higher education, by virtue of a million-dollar appropriation, would be greatly enlarged as to scope and facilities, and scholarships would be provided for the disposal of each member of the House of Representatives, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger.

This bill is regarded as particularly significant, in view of Governor Brumbaugh's plan to make the present State College more of an institution for the advancement of agricultural education than for advancement of academic education.

The bill is likely to be opposed by friends of the University of Pennsylvania, for the reason that it would tend to elevate Temple University into a position of highest importance, so far as serving as a center of state-wide education is concerned. It is the aim of the University of Pennsylvania not only to be a national institution, but also to stand as the motive power for educational extension work throughout Pennsylvania.

Legislators incline to the belief that because of financial conditions it will be difficult to get the million dollars asked for, and some of them regard the provision for state scholarship, one for each member, as approximating something which the bill offers to members for their support.

SMALLER HARBOR WORK FUND ASKED FROM LEGISLATORS

Mr. McNary at Hearing Says $9,000,000 Boston Port Fund Is a Joke

Chairman William S. McNary of the state harbor and land commission took occasion today to criticise the $9,000,000 Boston harbor improvement appropriation as a joke; it was regarded as a joke up in Canada, he explained, where the government is expending $750,000,000 in harbors with populations of less than 100,000 each.

The subject under discussion at the State House was the annual blanket appropriation out of which the board makes improvements in the so-called smaller harbors of the state. Originally this board was allowed $100,000 a year for five years under the assumption that special harbor improvement bills would not take up the time of the Legislature. Five years ago it was increased to $150,000 and now further arrangements must be made. With an annual allowance of $500,000 Mr. McNary thought he could take care of this work.

He also advocated $5000 appropriations for investigating marsh lands and their possible improvement and a $25,000 appropriation for a study of streams with the purpose of developing them for power supplying. None of these projects was opposed.

Representative Edgar H. Whitney of Winthrop with a delegation from that town was before the committee in advocacy of a bill to construct a sea wall at Point Shirley.

S. S. EVANGELINE GETS A CHARTER

Chartered for a four-month term to the recently inaugurated line between New York and Bermuda, the Plant line steamer Evangeline, which was laid up here all winter, will leave for the metropolis shortly, it was learned today. Charles W. Morse recently inaugurated the new line. Change of registry from British to American will occur before the seamer sails from Boston, it is understood.

It is planned to send the Evangeline around to San Francisco with a party of tourists from New York to the Panama canal expositions. Captain Ellis and the officers of the Evangeline arrived here recently from Halifax.

BUREAU OF LABOR BILL TO BE URGED

OTTAWA, Ont.—A petition widely signed in the principal cities and towns of the dominion is to be presented to Parliament asking both parties to combine in passing immediately the labor bureau bill promised by the federal government for this session, says the Citizen. The bill has the support of provincial premiers, boards of trade, builders exchanges, the churches, labor and national societies throughout the dominion.

TO SELL JONQUILS

Mrs. Margaret Deland announces that she is again to open her house for a sale of her jonquils. On Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, the flowers will be displayed in her home, 35 Newbury street, and all interested are invited to buy for the benefit of a vacation camp for working girls in the Maine woods.

FIVE-HOUR DAY FOR CHILD WORKERS IS OBJECT OF BILL

Representatives of Textile Workers Oppose—Measure on Woman Laborers Also Heard

Several bills affecting the working hours of women and children were heard before the committee on social welfare at the State House this morning. Henry Sterling, John P. Meade, representing the American Federation of Labor, W. Stanwood Field, director of the evening continuation schools of Boston, and others favored the bill providing that children between 14 and 16 shall not work more than five hours a day and shall attend school the other half-day when the public schools are in session.

Representatives of the textile workers of Fall River and New Bedford, among whom were James Tansy for the Fall River Textile Council, James Whitehead of Fall River, Senator Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, John Hobin of New Bedford, Thomas Taylor of Fall River, Francis J. Duffy, Jr., of Fall River and others, opposed this bill. They contended that the half-time system has not worked successfully in England and that it makes neither an efficient scholar nor a good operative.

The bill to cut down the hours of labor for women was supported by the representatives of organized labor and of the textile workers, E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, Representative John H. Sheehan, Mrs. Mary H. Dewey and several others. The only opposition came from the hotel interests.

The petition of the Fall River and New Bedford textile councils to prohibit manufacturers from requiring overtime work to make up, for time lost on account of holidays was supported by James Tansy and Joseph Harrison of New Bedford, and the entire delegation of textile workers from the large textile cities.

SALISBURY BEACH STATE OWNERSHIP AMENDMENT UP

Precedent of Waterfront Development Emphasized by a Speaker at Hearing

Appearing at a hearing given this morning at the State House before the legislative committee on constitutional amendments on the so-called "Salisbury Beach" amendment, passed by the Legislature last year, which provides for the taking of land by the state in excess of what is needed for public uses, and which allows the state to hold, sell, lease or use the land as it sees fit, virtually placing the state in the real estate business, Arthur Harrington, counsel for the Salisbury Beach Cottage Owners Association, told the history of the Salisbury beach matter. He traced it from colonial times to date, including the eviction of the cottagers from their leased property. He said that the state was already in the real estate business in the manner in which they control millions of feet along the waterfront of South Boston, a part of which they have leased for docks and piers.

Representative Essex Abbott of Haverhill, Representatives Arthur Bower, Peter Carr, Fred Butler, James T. O'Dowd, all of Lawrence; Representative George Bunting of Methuen and Senator Henry G. Wells all went on record as favoring the adoption of the amendment.

Opposition to the adoption of the amendment was offered by Senator Sanford L. Bates of Dorchester, who said that he did not oppose it because he was not in favor of the Salisbury Beach cottagers receiving their just claims, but on account of its being a general change in the constitution to take care of a particular case.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE IN MEETING

More than 50 members of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade attended the fifth meeting of the executive council of the organization at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon. Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, was a speaker. James H. Doherty of Springfield represented Judge Marcus P. Knowlton, chairman of the Boston & Maine trustees; and George L. Mayberry, counsel for the trustees. Transportation problems formed part of the discussion after reports of committees on national legislation relative to the President's shipping bill, manufacturers, transportation and taxation had been heard among other reports and communications.

NAMED TO BE N. E. POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON — President Wilson sent to the Senate today the nominations of the following postmasters:

Massachusetts: Frank E. Gibbs, Petersham; James T. Wheelan, Ashburnham.

New Hampshire: Otis F. Sumner, Goffstown.

Connecticut: John P. Murphy, Norwich; John J. Moran, Southington; Joseph F. Leahy, Stonington.

SOUTH DAKOTA WOMEN LOSE

PIERRE, S. D.—By a vote of 24 to 18 late Tuesday the state Senate rejected the bill recently passed by the House granting to women of South Dakota the right to vote on municipal issues and for state and county officers not named in the constitution as "constitutional officers."

U. S. NATIONAL FOREST WORK IS TOLD IN REPORT

Chief Forester Describes Activities in 1914 and Points Out Need of Increased Cut of the Nation's Timber Supply

WASHINGTON—Selling some billion and a half board feet of timber and supervising the cutting on several thousand different areas, overseeing the grazing of more than 1,500,000 cattle and 7,500,000 sheep, and building more than 600 miles of road, 2000 miles of trail, 3000 miles of telephone line, and 700 miles of fire line are some of the things which the government forest service did last year, as disclosed in the report by the chief forester for 1914. These activities were all on the national forests, which at present total about 185,000,000 acres.

There is need, says the chief forester, to increase the cut of timber from the national forests wherever a fair price can be obtained for the stumpage, because a great deal of it is mature and ought to be taken out to make room for young growth. Unfavorable conditions in the lumber trade caused new sales of national forest timber to fall off somewhat during the year, though the operations on outstanding sales contracts brought the total cut above that of the previous year by 130,000,000 board feet. There was, however, a big increase in small timber sales, these numbering 8298 in 1914 against 6182 the previous year. Desirable blocks of national forest timber have been appraised and put on the market, and it is expected that these will find purchasers when conditions in the lumber industry improve. All told, the government received $1,304,053.66 from the sale of timber on the forests in 1914. The receipts from all sources totaled $2,437,710.21.

Grazing of Livestock

After eight years of experience stockmen are well satisfied, says the chief forester, with the way the grazing of livestock on the forests is regulated, and have even urged upon Congress the application of the same method of control to the unreserved public range. Almost 29,000 permittees graze stock on the national forests, and these paid to the government in the fiscal year 1914 fees amounting to over $1,000,000.

The present tendency to raise fewer sheep and goats and more cattle and horses is shown in the fact that the number of cattle and horse permittees on the western forests increased last year by 1579, while the number of sheep and goat permittees fell off by a total of 268. The western stock business, the forester points out, is becoming attached to the soil, and the itinerant sheep grower and the speculator in cattle are giving place to the permanent resident and owner of improved ranch property. The latter is always given preference in the use of national forest range.

Improvements Made

Some $400,000 was spent by the forest service during the year for permanent improvements on the national forests to make them accessible and to insure their protection. These improvements include 270 miles of new road, 2153 miles of trail, 3063 miles of telephone line, 775 miles of fire line, and 106 lookout structures, besides bridges, corrals, fences and cabins. In addition, 642 miles of road were built for the public by the use of 10 per cent of the national forest receipts, as authorized by Congress.

Under another law, 25 per cent of the national forest receipts for the year, amounting to $586,593.39, were paid over to the states in which the forests lie for the benefit of county schools and roads.

Tracts Opened for Entry

Since 1909, when systematic classification of national forest lands was begun, more than 10,000,000 acres have been eliminated. Scattered interior tracts which it is not practical to eliminate are opened to settlement through listing, which allows them to be taken up under the forest homestead law.

Any one may apply to have land within a forest examined to determine whether it is best suited for agriculture, and if found so it is opened to settlement under this law. During the year 2690 tracts, totaling 282,483 acres, applied for by individuals were opened for entry. By elimination and listing the percentage of unpatented agricultural land within the national forests, never large, has been reduced to a very small amount.

DR. CREEL DECLINES HEALTH BOARD PLACE

Dr. Richard H. Creel, the federal health officer stationed at New Orleans, to whom Mayor Curley has offered the newly established position of Boston health commissioner, refused the place in letter received by the mayor today. Dr. Creel said Surgeon General Blue had declined to give him the necessary leave of absence owing to the need of officers in his department. The mayor at once wrote to the surgeon general asking that he reconsider his decision. He made a strong appeal for the services of Dr. Creel.

ONTARIO CORN GROWERS MEET

CHATHAM, Ont.—The annual exhibition of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association closed here recently, says a special to the Globe. The last session was marked by three excellent lectures from Professor Shoesmith of Lansing, Mich.; G. H. Clark, seed commissioner, Ottawa, and L. H. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers, Ottawa.

HARVARD MEN FORM FARMERS ASSOCIATION

Expert Agriculturists Speak at Meeting Attended by More Than 75 Students and Former Students of the University

Farming as a vocation for Harvard graduates was discussed by expert agriculturists, and the Harvard Farmers Association was organized last night at a meeting attended by more than 75 students and former students of the Cambridge university in the Union under the joint auspices of the Union and the Undergraduate Economics Society. Prof. Thomas N. Carver, who has just returned from a two weeks' trip to Washington where he served as adviser in agricultural economics to the federal department of agriculture, presided.

Carl Vrooman, Harvard '94, assistant secretary of the United States department of agriculture, spoke on "Rural Organization." Clyde L. Davis '13, secretary of the Sand Hill Board of Trade, Aberdeen, N. C., considered "The College and the Farmer."

It was voted to establish a permanent organization in connection with an alumni body of the same nature. Efforts will be made to extend the club to various parts of the United States.

It is proposed to have at commencement a general meeting of Harvard graduates who are farmers, and perfect a country-wide organization. Meantime the undergraduate members will probably hold several meetings.

Temporary organization was effected with these officers: President, Professor Carver; vice-president, F. H. Evans '15; secretary, Bowen Barker '11. Dinner in the Union preceded the meeting.

It is expected that the new farmers' organization will be an important aid to the development of agriculture if it succeeds in the task assigned to it by the organizers.

"The association will enable Harvard graduates actively engaged in agriculture, or interested in agricultural conditions and methods, to so operate with the economics department of the university, and will assist each man to a better understanding of the application of business methods to the farm," says Francis H. Evans, a Harvard senior who has carried on the work of organization.

"Among other things it will study farm bookkeeping and accounting, cooperation, marketing, and the ways to secure maximum production of a given piece of land."

It is expected the work will be carried on by exchange of reports upon experiments and successes of each member. Articles of interest and value in current literature, and special reports of merit issued by other agricultural bureaus will be called to the attention of all.

An annual convention is proposed, at which speakers of note will be asked to aid in elucidating problems which may have arisen during the year. It is hoped that this farmers' research bureau will soon rank with, and perhaps cooperate with, the Harvard bureau of business research, established in 1911.

Mr. Evans, who is president of the Undergraduates Economics Society, has written to 60 or more Harvard farmers in New England, and says the project has met with enthusiastic approval from nearly all.

A Boston lawyer, owner of a farm which another Harvard man is operating, desires to be admitted to membership. One interested farmer writes from Colorado. This enthusiasm from unexpected quarters has encouraged the organizers, and the scope of the society may be larger than originally expected.

One of the ambitions of the new organization will be to evolve a satisfactory scheme of farm book-keeping and accounting. Professor Carver hopes that the bureau of business research, which has developed the Harvard system of accounts for shoe retailers (already nearly standard in that trade) and which is now at work on a similar system for grocers, may be induced to undertake the same task for farmers.

Without a proper system of accounts, it is pointed out, no business man knows when and where he makes or loses money, and the farmer is of all proprietors the most uncertain of his actual sources of gain and loss.

DRY GOODS SALES ETHICS DISCUSSED

Salesmanship and the standardization of the dry goods business were discussed last night at a dinner of the New England Dry Goods Association at the City Club. President P. A. O'Connell of the E. T. Slattery Company in his talk said that the dry goods business lacked a standard, and this, he said, was the cause of many failures in the business. At the conclusion of his remarks President O'Connell presented the retiring president, George F. F. Roberts, with a diamond pin in behalf of the association.

Speakers included Elmer E. Lord, dean of Boston University; Christopher S. Ryan, Boston manager of the Remington Typewriter Company; and Timothy Smith, the first president of the association.

FAVOR HIGHER FARES

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Many residents of this city and community recently have signed petitions to the Legislature asking a return to the 3-cent passenger rate on railroads, says a special to the Little Rock Gazette. It is said the people favor the 3-cent rate because most of their traveling is done on excursions, which are not run under the present 2-cent rate.

YEAR OF SERVICE TO STATE OR NATION URGED FOR EVERY MAN

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Pastor of Free Synagogue in New York City, Would Have Conscript System to Abolish Wars, Oppressions and Other Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of the Free Synagogue in this city, has developed a plan for social service by which every man would be required to give to the state or nation one year in return for the privilege of citizenship. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Dr. Wise explained his plan.

"I would have the state require of every man one year; one year to be used by the state in service. Automatically I would put them to the service of the state as they came of a certain age. Positively all should serve. There are natural projects such as great irrigation schemes; there is the forest service; there is municipal service of this kind or that. There is so much to do, and so few, and so badly equipped a few to do it.

Would Take All Men

"I would have the state take every man, no matter whether he were a millionaire or a shoeblack, and make it impossible for any one to buy himself off. Suppose this young man of millions or that should, as he came to the age of 20, be compelled to leave his valet and his yacht behind, and join an engineering party in Colorado; that he should sleep and live and work in the open, side by side with the son of the corner grocer, or the engine driver, during a year; that he should be normal; that he should be a democrat by compulsion and in actuality, and not by profession and theory. Would not that serve as a greater democratizing force than any similar factor that could be brought to bear.

"Later when that young millionaire became an employer, would he not have the proper and sympathetic angle of view? It is sure, I would have every man serve; every one without exception. I would strive to eliminate that idol of selfishness that possesses our young men; I would stimulate them to higher things, and I would eventually by the very simple process of a level environment, show them that vast wealth can only be accumulated by one individual at the expense of the others.

"I have spoken only of men. I have said nothing of women. The reason is that women give freely and without thought of reward; they will work willingly in the service of humanity, and this perhaps because they are women. We need them as they are; they are now performing great, efficient service in the world.

"But men need assistance, and I say again I fear for the young man just out of college, or still in it for that matter. Those that have emerged are preparing to give what to the state in return for the benefits showered on them; what constructive purpose have they in mind? Stop the first dozen leaving a college gate and ask them. That you will be disappointed goes without saying. They will tell you they wish to become lawyers, engineers, or what not, and why? Is the ideal one based on gratitude or humanity, or is it based nine times out of ten on a desire for the accumulation of something for themselves? I believe it is in 90 per cent of the cases on a desire for personal aggrandizement. They labor during years at filling themselves with knowledge, largely provided at the expense of the state, and the return is what, and what purpose is served?

Political Situation

"What has bred the political machines we have had to deal with? Has it been the ideal of service, which is essentially what true politics stands for, or has it been the desire to obtain preference of this sort or that? What has moved the bulk of the men who have entered civic life? What has moved them but a desire for personal gain? The situation is better in one sense, and worse in another. We are getting closer to the service ideal, as we see about us, but it is coming too late for some of our men, and in nearly every case the influence is sporadic in effect.

"Our national life is broadening, and as a sample we may see that men step easily from one phase of activity to another. A college president fills acceptably the presidential chair, and I know a half dozen college presidents who could fill it. A teacher becomes a police commissioner, a journalist a cabinet officer, and it is a sample of our broadening concepts, but we need something higher and finer yet; we need human sympathy if we are to solve the grave problems that confront us; we need a better realization of the idea on which our nation is founded, and the only way we can get it, to my mind, is to run out the class lines and to get back to a common brotherhood of service.

"I should say that the ideal I have outlined is not wholly mine. William James first promulgated it, years ago, but I have thought deeply upon it, and I have talked it here and there, and I believe it will solve many things. We may not see it yet for years, but it will come, I firmly believe. In a generation, perhaps less, we must have social conscription, and when we do get it, wars and oppressions will pass away."

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

The Food Embargo Proposal

TOLEDO BLADE—An embargo upon the exportation of food would lower the price of food. But that is not all. It would make food unobtainable for thousands of Americans, save through charity or theft, no matter how low the price. The United States is rapidly recovering from the blows dealt us by the war abroad. Recovery would be slow, it might not come until peace were signed, if we had not grain to sell to Europe. The grain we have sold has brought us gold, and with this gold factories have been kept running, mills have been put into operation, furnaces have been put into blast, railroad trains have been kept moving. This gold has provided employment, inadequate as it may be. It has given people wherewith to buy necessities, wherewith to indulge in such luxuries as they can at present afford. It has kept the light of hope burning through a period of depression. Since the application of steam to human industry, the world has been growing smaller and smaller. Isolation is gone. There is now no nation that is absolutely self-dependent. America cannot establish an embargo on food without suffering more because of the embargo than she would were her foodstuffs flowing freely through her gates.

Ship Purchase Measure

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—While the President is riding his ship purchase bill hobby to a fall, accusations as to the motives for supporting or opposing it are being freely handed about. The resolution of Senator Burton looking to an investigation of the connection of a certain banking house with the plan to buy German ships interned in American ports was amended to include the alleged operations of the "shipping trust" to defeat the project. Quite possibly there is no fire at all beneath this smoke. Nevertheless charges so openly and vehemently made must be fully and impartially examined, and the Senate was wise to order the investigation. The ill-timed zeal of the administration for the bill may be due merely to pride of opinion; the well-nigh universal dislike of it may be due to the common sense of the public. These reasons are sufficient to account for the bitterness of the struggle. . . . It is important in any case to get at the truth. Congress cannot afford to disregard the issue thus put before it.

The Kansas Peace Meeting

TOPEKA CAPITAL—Today's peace meeting in Topeka, appropriately called by Governor Capper for Lincoln's birthday, will be the first opportunity Kansas has had for an expression of the powerful and well-nigh universal sentiment of this state regarding militarism and war. There is no sympathy among the people of Kansas but only horror for the things that militarism means—ever-increasing armament, conscription, a military ruling caste and certain war in consequence. . . . Disarmament is the sane solution of the greatest disaster that faces the world, frowning nations from one end of the earth to the other in arms, watching the time to strike. Disarmament ends the militaristic insanity once for all. It is the only way of escape. Kansas is for it and should express itself for it. If other states do likewise, if a national expression follows and an international organization to draw together all peace-loving people in a determined stand for disarmament, militaristic chancellors and diplomats and statesmen will have to take notice. The Kansas peace meeting is a good start in a necessary world movement and organization.

A Well-Known Fact

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER—A local contemporary declares, in its news columns, that Harvey S. Chase of Boston, a well-known efficiency expert, made the "startling statement" to the members of an association to which he belongs, in meeting in this city, that out of $590,000,000 used for the maintenance and operation of the United States government, over $400,000,000 is used for war purposes in one form and another. There is nothing startling in this statement to people who have kept themselves well informed upon matters of government responsibility. Only that is startling which is new and unsettling. Over and over again in the debates in the two houses of the national Congress it has been pointed out that the vast expenditure of money for war preparation in the various forms it has taken was out of all proportion to the spirit of the people and the isolation of the country. . . . If those who are really "startled" by this statement are made to turn for instruction to the works of Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale University they will learn to their enlightenment that the nation, like the individual, gets exactly what it prepares for. If this enormous amount of money could be appropriated and used for the highest development of the economic and social and industrial life of the country, it would soon be seen how little there is to fear from war with any nation on the face of the globe, and how vastly greater are the rewards of everlasting peace.

OIL STEAMER OFF WITH U. S. CREW

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil tank steamer Moreni sailed today for Lisbon and Port Said, flying the American flag and with an American crew of 35 sailors. The vessel was formerly the German steamer Meppen. Her registry was changed after the European war began, but she has been at dock here since July.

It is believed that the Moreni will be permitted to reach her destination without interference by warships. She carries a cargo of oil in bulk.

TUFTS WIRELESS EXPERIMENTS' SUCCESS TOLD

College Society Reports on Work Which Shows Practicability of Using Grounded Antennae as Time-Saver for Signal Corps

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Wireless Society of Tufts College today made public the results of a series of experiments with ground antennae which were conducted last spring. It is expected that these results will work a radical change in the use of wireless apparatus by the signal corps of the army. At present it is necessary to raise the antennae wires upon a 120-foot pole, an operation that takes time. Under the new scheme, the wires may be reeled out on the ground in a very few minutes and the apparatus set up ready for use in less than one third the time now consumed.

When the Wireless Club was first formed, it had the use for over a year of the portable set of wireless owned by the Massachusetts company of the signal corps, so that many of the members are familiar with the army apparatus.

The experiments with ground antennae were conducted in a corner of the Tufts athletic field near Powder House square, West Somerville. Messages were sent from the powerful wireless station in Paige hall and received by operators on the field. The experiments included tests when the antennae was raised two or three feet from the ground; when they were laid on the ground, and when they were sunk into trenches, both covered with earth and uncovered.

How Best Results Are Attained

It was found after continued experiment that the wires laid upon the surface of the ground gave the best results. The wires must be laid in a direct line with the transmitting station.

These results were obtained by laying a series of wires along the ground in all directions and testing the intensity of signals sent from the Paige station. It was found that if the wires were not laid in a direct line with the transmitting station the intensity of the signals became less as the wires diverged. Experiments were tried with the wires at various angles with the transmitting station and it was discovered that if the wires were placed at an angle of 67½ degrees with the station it was impossible to obtain any audible sound with the receiving apparatus. It was also found that two ordinary wires about 90 feet long, laid along the ground in the direction of the station, were sufficient to receive messages from points as far off as Portsmouth and Newport, R. I. This discovery should prove invaluable to the signal corps for it does away with the necessity of transporting a heavy pole, which is a great hindrance to rapid transit.

Locating Sending Station

It was also discovered that by means of the ground antennae it was possible to locate the direction of the sending station within five degrees. This was accomplished by laying out a complete circle of wires, then connecting them in separate pairs by means of a rotary switch and discovering which wires had the greatest intensity.

These tests were conducted under the direction of Harold J. Power '14 of Everett, then President of the Wireless Club and an expert licensed operator. He had in previous years conducted some superficial experiments with grounded antennae, and the results have made him confident that some extremely important discoveries can be made through further experimenting.

The club now consists of about 25 men of whom E. W. Bearse '17 of Somerville, C. R. Entwistle '18 of West Medford, S. T. Wainright '18, have first grade commercial operators licenses and have seen service in the Marconi company. The society is conducting a series of lectures on radio telegraphy, both theoretical and practical. Several of the members are also conducting experiments in Paige hall.

R. U. Fittz '15 of Natick is president of the society, E. W. Bearse '17 of Somerville is vice-president, and S. Lomis '15 of Bedford, is secretary and treasurer.

ALL-DAY SCHOOL DECLARED TO HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES

George H. Browne to Be a Speaker at Meeting Today of the Private School Association

Addressing the Private School Association at a meeting this afternoon in the New England Club rooms, George H. Browne of the Browne & Nichols school in Cambridge, will speak on ways of offsetting the distractions of modern conditions and to answer the question "Is the all day school a relief?"

Mr. Browne is of the opinion that modern conditions demand that children should be placed under special supervision for the entire day. The boarding school, the country day school for city children to which the children go in the morning and remain all day, and the city all-day school each have its claims presented.

Mr. Browne believes that the all-day city school has many advantages. It affords the child trained supervision of study, work and recreation and yet holds him within the home influence and environment. The fundamental needs of education have not changed in the last 30 years, he says, but the conditions have, and it is these conditions which must be met by the modern school.

NORTHAMPTON'S MUNICIPAL THEATER STUDIES POPULACE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—From the time of its dismissal of Jonathan Edwards, Northampton every now and then has become conspicuous for some event, attempt or achievement of a sort that challenges the attention of other communities. This was the first city in America to support a municipal theater. Smith College, which stands stanchly behind the project, brings to the community life both academic restraint and a touch of cosmopolitanism.

At one end of the town the conditions are such, and at the other end are the silk and other mills which make the place widely known commercially. Considering these, and all that naturally lies between, one sees the public that the city's theater has to reach. Study of that taste is sociological study. And the box office must closely pursue that study, for the existence of this particular experiment in civic entertainment depends on support by this public.

The first two seasons there was, from a generous local source, a guarantee fund, so that, notwithstanding box office variability, the citizens might have time to estimate for themselves the value of the theater in the city. This year the box office is registering their verdict. In the first place, according to the experience here, plays that count educationally or ethically must give way to plays that please. Perhaps these qualities may coincide. If not, amusement must come first.

This season opened with a beautiful production of a play on the theme of universal peace—"In the Vanguard," by Katrina Trask—an undertaking in keeping with the policy of a management that pays a compliment to the taste of its clientele and of a company with ideals. Through interest in the first performance on any stage of such a play at the present time, and through eagerness to greet the players, public response was good. Other plays of dramatic import or exceptional scenic quality followed, but in these troubled times these pieces were not generously welcomed. Even a remarkable production of "The Darling of the Gods," in spite of its beauty and exceptional artistry of its rendering, proved that its underlying tragedy was unwelcome at present.

Then the brightest sort of light entertainment was tried. This decisive play was "Ready Money," going to show that the public's money was much readier if the theater attraction was a buoyant one. From then until about the end of December followed a run of light farces, with the exception of an excellent performance of "The Woman." With the lighter attractions the question of support seemed answered.

After two weeks respite during the holidays the theater opened with "Broadway Jones," which unaffectedly supplied the cheer that the times seemed to require. Then came an offering more experimental—another large outlay in beautiful mounting and a conscientious effort at genuine dramatic interpretation—Hazleton's merry costume play, "Mistress Nell." Before the week was out audiences were filling the theater, and by Saturday's two performances many had to be turned away. This was regarded as something of a record for a small city which had, before the establishment of the municipal company, been in the class of "one night stands." A few weeks later the enthusiasm and attendance for "Mistress Nell" was duplicated by that for "Brewster's Millions."

The indication has been, this year, that for this theater, what is blithest is best. Last season one of the biggest weeks of business was with "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" played by Miss Bonstelle. The experience has been an interesting evidence not only of popular taste but also of managerial adaptation.

Bertram Harrison and Miss Jessie Bonstelle, who were engaged by the trustees of the theater when the municipal experiment was inaugurated, have, as directors, qualities in addition to the necessary commercial ones. They have knowledge of the drama's history and ideals for its future. Should the public signify its preference for a local theater movement of genuine significance and distinction, these directors would welcome an opportunity for outlet of such ambitions and enthusiasms held by all who are in a loved work for its advancement. Since popular verdict indicates that the time is not ready for this, they have provided what is modern, brisk and cleanest in the amusement line.

In the selection of plays they consult with a local committee appointed for the purpose. Each program issued at the theater contains a coupon on which patrons are invited to express their choice of plays. Several of the plays given this season have been in response to such requests. The program also contains a list of plays that have been requested, with brief comment on these to the effect that they are being considered or why they are not available. Altogether this forms a particularly interesting link between audience and office.

As to this season's company, there is much pride and affection in local expression. It is regarded as a company notable for its ensemble work, and for its personal quality. It has been said by a frequent attendant at the plays, "One can but recall Edwin Forrest's fine expression, 'ladies and gentlemen of the profession.'" It is a company intelligent enough to give Ibsen or Shaw appreciatively or George Cohen dashingly—people who are generously ready to assist a charitable cause in the community and genial and charming where they touch the social life of a town in which they have been hospitably welcomed.

Every season a new leading man and woman have headed the organization, which retains six of its original members: Cyril Raymond, stage manager; Alice Donovan, William Pringle, Robert Homans, Robert Ames and Ralph Kline, and has six new members: James Rennie and Julia Taylor, leads; Leonora Von Ottinger, Alan Murnane, Arthur Allen and Dorothy Bronwen-Chubb. The latter is especially interesting to the college element, as her mother, a graduate of Smith, met her father, the well-known educator, Percival Chubb, when he made his first public appearance in America as a lecturer at Smith College. The remaining member of the company, Miss Frances Goodrich, joined the second season. Just out of Vassar College, her stage career practically began in Northampton, which has watched her advance with particular interest.

This opportunity to follow dramatic growth is one of the interesting features of the resident company, and is still further extended in Northampton, where opportunity is frequently given amateurs to get their first stage training under peculiarly favorable and considerate auspices. So democratic is this aspect that such assistance comes both from those employed about the theater and from exclusive circles in the city's social activities.

Members of former companies, after leaving Northampton, have stepped into positions whose prominence gives evidence of the care and discernment of the directors in their choice of interpreters of dramatic art in this small city. For instance, last season's leading woman, Miss Florence Carpenter, this season has played Lady Windermere with Margaret Anglin's company in "Lady Windermere's Fan," and David Powell, who headed last season's company, and each week gave refreshingly original interpretations of fine sincerity, this season in New York won approbation by his acting at the Princess theater, where, for $2—to put it commercially—audiences were enthusiastic over and were genuinely moved by acting that was to be seen any time from October to May last year in Northampton for 25 cents. The highest priced seats in the municipal theater cost only 75 cents, while each production is staged as newly and is as completely equipped as if for a season. The beauty of these settings is a constant source of pride to the city and of surprise to visitors.

CONFERENCE ASKS BETTER BUILDINGS FOR NORTH END

Mayor Curley Besought to Aid Modern Housing Movement Carried on by Service Societies

John J. Murphy, tenement house commissioner of New York city, was the principal speaker at the series of conferences held yesterday afternoon and last night under the auspices of the Civic Service house in Salem street, North End. Betterment of conditions was discussed and a resolution was adopted and sent to Mayor Curley asking him to work with the societies in an effort to cause better buildings to be erected in the North End. Wooden ells and sheds were said to be a detriment and the mayor was asked to have their erection cease. Other speakers of the afternoon session were Dr. James Ford of Harvard University and Thomas Jordan, chief sanitary inspector of the Boston board of health.

Elmer S. Forbes, chairman of the housing committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, presided. He talked of the kinds of buildings in crowded sections of the city. He said many structures have brick exteriors, but are constructed of wood within. He also discussed and spoke against the balcony fire escapes. Dr. Ford, speaking on the subject, "Why New Housing Laws Are Needed," contrasted the character of present-day tenement building with that of about 60 years ago. He told of the advantages of the light, airy style of structure in vogue.

Mr. Gibbs of the Boston planning board had several charts with which he illustrated his talk on the development of the campaign for better residences for the people. Philip Davis acted as chairman at the night meeting.

ONTARIO TOWN'S NEW ARMORY

MADOC, Ont.—The new armory in Madoc village was formally opened recently by Gen. Sam Hughes, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire. The general was accompanied by the Hon. C. H. Doherty, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, W. J. Northrup, K.C., M.P., Colonel Preston, Colonel Smart and Colonel Ketcheson.

MIGRATORY BIRD LAW SAID TO BE WORKING WELL

Federal Officials Say That on Whole Response of Sportsmen and Citizens to Protective Ruling Has Been Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The migratory bird law is a success, so far as officials in the department of agriculture can determine at this time. They all speak in high praise of it, and predict that its continued operation will soon result in a large increase of the bird life of the United States.

H. W. Henshaw, chief of the biological survey of the department, in reply to the question, Is the public taking kindly to the new law? said:

"Far more so than we had expected. Of course, we meet with some opposition here and there, but the total of it is not large. We cannot, for instance, satisfy all of the sportsmen's clubs of the country, scattered as they are from one ocean to the other; we cannot, under any uniform set of regulations, please them equally well. But in the main we have met with splendid cooperation from the sportsmen, as well as from other classes of citizens. The new law has been singularly well observed, considering all the facts."

"Are state officers cooperating with the department to enforce the law?"

"In most of the states they are doing so very heartily; but in a few they are not. In states such as Arkansas, where the supreme court has held the law to be unconstitutional, of course we do not expect cooperation at present."

"Have you had difficulty in establishing zones of safety along the great rivers, notably the Missouri?"

"We have suspended for the present the regulations prohibiting river shooting. What we are trying to do is to prevent shooting from motor boats. Of course, if any birds escape the boats they leave the region, but very few of them escape. If we can get the states to forbid the use of motor boats in hunting, we shall not say anything more about shooting on the great rivers, but will leave that for the states to handle."

"What has been done with the decision of the Arkansas supreme court?"

"It is on appeal in the supreme court of the United States, and we expect to get a decision the coming spring."

"Was there a decision by the supreme court of South Dakota on the constitutionality of the migratory bird law?"

"Yes, and the law was upheld. The South Dakota decision was not appealed."

It is understood by departmental authorities that the supreme court decision will finally determine the status of the migratory bird law. If the court should follow the decision of the court of Arkansas, there would be an end to the efforts of Congress to protect bird life; but if it should follow the decision of the court in South Dakota, not only would the way be opened for a strict enforcement of the act, but undoubtedly Congress would feel encouraged to take still further steps for the protection of bird life.

It is the very general belief of departmental authorities that the supreme court will uphold the law. The adverse decision of the Arkansas supreme court appears to have been based on the old doctrine of state rights, the court holding that the federal government had no right to interfere in such matters as are referred to in the bird statute. In South Dakota the state rights sentiment never has had any footing, it is said, and it therefore was quite natural that the court there, reflecting public opinion, should uphold the law, it is pointed out.

PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN

EL PASO, Tex.—Supervised play was instituted recently for El Paso schools when the city council voted $5000 for the purchase of a playground site, says a special to the Dallas News. An additional $5000 has been promised and the school board has voted an equal amount. A playground instructor has been employed from Portland, Ore., and an organized system of play will be started in the schools.

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In excellent condition; 8 rooms and bath, electric lights, water, steam heat, open fireplaces; finely located; 5 minutes' walk to postoffice, churches and railway station. GILMAN L. PARKER, 64 Washington St., Reading, or 168 Milk St., Boston.

714 Commonwealth Avenue
HOUSE 9 rooms, partly furnished; steam; all improvements, low rent to right tenant. FLEMING BROS., 1046 Boylston st.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Winthrop Highlands
Apartment of 8 sunny rooms, two baths, two sun-parlors, large piazza and garage for one car; to let from April 1st. Also apartment of six sunny rooms, bath, sun parlor and large piazza; furnished or unfurnished; fine neighborhood; beautiful ocean view. Call on MR. DAVIS, 21 Grovers ave.

148 Hemenway Street
ONE of the best 6-room apartments in Boston; all improvements; rent $43 per month. FLEMING BROS., 1046 Boylston st.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury; tel. 5500 Roxbury.

360 Longwood Ave.
TO LET—6 light, sunny rooms, bath, all improvements, low rent to right tenant. FLEMING BROS., 1046 Boylston st.

BROOKLINE, 94 Brown St.—Half month free rent, $30; 6 rooms, bath, piazzas, separate steam plant. MEARS, 6 Beacon st.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 199 St. Botolph St., near Mass. Ave.—Beautifully furnished square room; very reasonable; telephone.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Square and side room; brass beds; bathroom floor; very reasonable; telephone.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small sunny front rooms, nicely furnished, steam heat. Telephone B. B. 4047-R.

MARLBORO ST., near new subway; sunny front room, in private family; stm. heat. Address U 16, Monitor Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NEWBURY ST., 211—One attractive rm. for couple, with finest board, very reasonable; also one small rm. near Exeter st.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CONFIDENCE
Means Success in Business and Everyday Life
In buying a Diamond, Watch, Jewelry, Cut Glass or Silver you buy from your jeweler because you have confidence in him.
Personal attention to Price, Quality and Guarantee is what we shall base our request for your business this year. We have a large variety of Gifts. We are pleased to offer ideas without obligation to buy.
SEARL'S EDWARD'S CO.
WARREN, R. I.
Send for catalogue. We solicit your orders by mail.

Two Garments in One
THE BRA-ZETTE
(U. S. Patent No. 865,785)
A combination of a brassiere and corset cover, in sizes 34 to 50, at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, postage prepaid, either lace or embroidery trimmed.
If after examination the article is not satisfactory, will cheerfully return your money.
If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.
ACME UNDERWEAR CO.
114 West 26th St., New York City, N. Y.

"E-Z-ON" COLLAR SUPPORTS
INSURE YOUR COMFORT
by wearing high collars—lace or net—with the only comfortable, non-slipping supporter. Also for Flare Collars.
NO SEWING. TRANSPARENT. NO RIPPING.
Insert pinpoint at top and curve supporter slightly before slipping in at bottom. 10c a card—8 lengths, 1¾ to 4 inches. If not at your dealers, order direct. Agents wanted. E. Z. ON COLLAR SUPPORT CO., 813 Br'dway, N. Y.

GRACE L. NICKERSON
Custom Corsets
Individual Attention Given to Individual Needs
905 Lawrence Bldg., 149 Tremont St.
Tel. Ox. 1367. BOSTON, MASS.

THE UTILITY SHOP
House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Caps, made to your measure. Samples of materials sent on request. Mail orders carefully handled. House Dresses $1.50 and up. S. M. MEUSCHKE, 1139 Lawrence ave., Chicago.

SILKS, retail at wholesale prices, for dresses, waists, skirts, underwear; crepes, now most fashionable, in stores $1.30 a yard, our price 87c a yard; all colors; send for free samples; agents wanted. International Silk Co., 97 Madison ave., New York.

MRS. NELLIE G. NEAL
Manicuring, 25c; shampooing, hairdressing, marcel waving, 50c. 522 Lawrence Bldg., cor. West and Tremont. Tel. Ox. 4179.

DRESSMAKING

LEARN sewing on own or children's garments; classes or private. Call B. B. 5745-M or write 1318 Com. ave., Allston.

WANTED—Engagements for plain sewing, mending, alterations, etc., $1 a day. A. M. BAMFORD, 33 Rutland sq., Boston.

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IDEAL The Great Cleaner
No Ring, No Obnoxious Odor, Can't Burn. Most efficient and endorsed everywhere by manufacturers of silk, satin, lace, costumes, etc. Just as worthy for Home Service. 10c in Coin or Stamps will bring Our Trial Size. THE IDEAL PRODUCTS CO., New York City: 109 West 42nd Street; Chicago, Ill.: Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Room 1739.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

F. G. GEORGE & CO.
Plumbing and Heating
Furnace and Range Repairing
Sheet Metal Work
3 Harvard Sq., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. Brookline 716

FACTORIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large brick manufacturing plant, near Boston; heavy construction; upwards 100,000 ft. floor space; large power plant; excellent light; plenty land; spur track. T 7, Monitor office, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY IN GREATER DEMAND THIS COMING SEASON

The class of people now making arrangements for the summer are those who will probably rent property for the entire season. Or if boarders they are thoughtful people whom it is a pleasure to entertain.

Now is the time to advertise for the Renting or Sale of Cottage, Camp, Bungalow Site, Farm, Shore or Country Place.

Rates Per Line:
SET SOLID:
1 or 2 insertions, 12c per insertion
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Measure 12 lines to the inch, six words to the line. Minimum space 3 lines.
WITH CAPS OR CUTS:
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Measure 14 lines to inch.

Address
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

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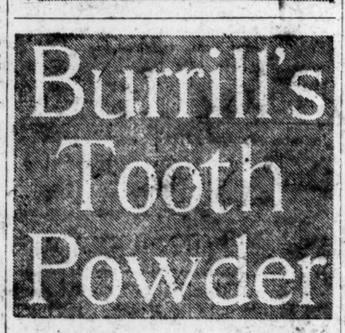
Add the Flavors YOUR Folks Like.

How much better it is to use pure, tasteless, unflavored gelatine and add your own flavors. Chocolate, Orange, Pineapple—anything you know will please your folks.
Crystal Gelatine combines splendidly with any flavor and with other ingredients. It is a tender gelatine—dissolves readily—and won't curdle milk or cream.
BOSTON
CRYSTAL GELATINE
"The Pure Gelatine"
can be used for a wonderful variety of tempting desserts. It is extra pure, you know, made with distilled water, in white kitchens, and comes to you in sealed air-proof packages. Ask your grocer today for Crystal Gelatine or send 12c in stamps for full size package. Recipe Book FREE.
CRYSTAL GELATINE CO.
121 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

SEND 10c OR 25c
Try Electro-Silicon. For 50 years it has been the standard silver polish. Now made in Cream form as well as the Powder.
ELECTRO-SILICON
in either form cannot mar the finest ware because it contains no grit, acid, ammonia or any other injurious substance. Get it at your dealer's or send 10c for Powder, or 25c for ½ pint jar of Cream, prepaid.
THE ELECTRO SILICON CO.
24 Cliff Street, NEW YORK

This is the Stove Polish
YOU
Should Use
It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.
Black Silk Stove Polish
Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts four times as long as ordinary stove polish. Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.
All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Insist on Black Silk Stove Polish.
Made in liquid or paste—one quality.
Black Silk Stove Polish Works
Sterling, Illinois
Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove-pipes—Prevents rusting. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has no equal for use on automobiles.
"A Shine in Every Drop"

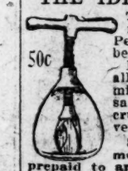


Especially valuable to those whose teeth are set close together. Cleanses so thoroughly it cleans all parts of the tooth enamel, and leaves the mouth clean, sweet and refreshed. Endorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms: Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top—and Burrill's Tooth Paste in well made large size tubes. New England Laboratory Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE PERFECT NEEDLE BATH SHOWER AND SHAMPOO SPRAY

Indispensable in Homes, To Tourists and Traveling Men.
Attached instantly to any ordinary Bath-tub Faucet. No Splashing of Walls or Floor. No Tubing—No Curtains. Price complete 50 cents postpaid. Illustrated descriptive leaflet on request.
W. J. Gibson & Co., Fisher Bldg., Chicago

THE IDEAL NUT CRACKER



50c
The latest and most practical nut cracker on the market—for Pecans, Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, etc.
Its special design automatically positions the nut and permits that steady pressure necessary to crack the shell without crushing the kernel; also prevents the shell from flying.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 50c. Postage prepaid to any address.
SOUTHERN PECAN & ORCHARD CO., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS — HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ORONA SOAP and CLEANER
For ALUMINUM WARE and All Other HOUSEHOLD USES
Aluminum manufacturers themselves tell you—use ORONA—
Orona is free from acid or alkali—yet removes the most stubborn stain. No matter if the spots are "baked on" and "burned in."
For household uses it has no equal. No task too hard for Orona—no surface too delicate.
At dealers everywhere or send us 15c in stamps to cover postage with dealer's name for trial can.
O. M. C. ALUMISHINE for outer surfaces and all other metals. Send 25c for one sample can of each.

Orona Manufacturing Co.
BOSTON, U. S. A.

FAMOUS FOR PURITY
TWIN ELM "1775" SPRING-WATER
Case of six large glass stoppered parchment sealed bottles.
FIFTY CENTS THE CASE Phone "1775" Back Bay

OFFICE SUPPLIES — OFFICE SUPPLIES

THE IMPROVED VACUUM CUSHION FEET FOR TYPEWRITERS
SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF NOISE IN OPERATING
Proven by competitive tests to be the most practical and effective.
Increases the efficiency of both operator and machine.
Softens the touch and increases the resiliency.
Saves repair and adjustment charges. Supplies a long felt want.
Endorsed by prominent manufacturers, dealers and users.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
PRICE FOR COMPLETE SET, $1.00 POSTPAID
W. J. GIBSON & COMPANY - - 1203 Fisher Building, Chicago.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone, and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2986. If one is busy call the other.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAQUES
Electricians and Locksmiths
Telephone 420 Back Bay
Established 1890
242 Mass Ave., Boston, Mass.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES — WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company
(*Grand-Leader*) SAINT LOUIS, MO.
Now in Progress
THE FEBRUARY SALE OF CHINA AND HOUSEWARES
THE FEBRUARY SALE OF FURNITURE
THE FEBRUARY SALE OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
THE FEBRUARY SALE OF SHOES

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis
Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

Garland's
409-11-13 Broadway, ST. LOUIS
Spring Suits ..... 15.00 to 75.00
Spring Dresses ..... 5.00 to 69.50
Spring Coats ..... 5.98 to 45.00

CHAPMAN BROS. CLOTHES CLEANSERS
5904 Delmar Ave.
3100-12 Arsenal St.
ST. LOUIS
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Good Work Prompt Service
Sidney 3110 Cabany 1700

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.
SEVENTH AT ST. CHARLES St. Louis NINTH AT PINE
$3.00 and $2.00 Hats
Silk Hats $5.00

LADIES TAILORS

Bell Phone, Olive 5512
J. White, Ladies' Tailor
IMPORTER AND HABIT-MAKER
1002 OLIVE ST. SAINT LOUIS

TAILORS

ROTHBERGS
IMPORTERS & TAILORS
Tenth Street between Olive & Locust Sts

JEWELRY

Cross and Crown

Actual Size
14K GOLD PIN
With Safety Catch
Price $3.75
Registered mail paid.
Send for illustrations and prices.
Merrick Whelan-Kehle-Hutchinson Jewelry Company
Locust at Tenth ST. LOUIS

GROCERIES

National Grocery Club
4273 JUNIATA STREET
Groceries at Wholesale
Prices Direct to the Consumer in City and Country
Phone or write for price list.
Sidney 3503 Victor 8037 R

FLORISTS

Long Distance Phone Bell Tyler 1104
Kinloch Central 4131
7th at Locust
Mullanphy Florist
ST. LOUIS, MO.
3414-16-20 N. GRAND AVENUE

St. Louis Merchants
May send MONITOR advertising to CHARLES R. FIFE, 1992 Railway Exchange Bldg.

ROOMS

VERNON AVE., 4650—2 rooms for rent to visitors or permanent guests: one at $5 week, the other $12 month; no board. Phone Forest 8718-R.

PORTLAND, OREGON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS — HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Meier & Frank Co.
1857 1915
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Fifth, Sixth, Morrison, Alder Sts.

Under Full Headway!
Our Annual
Home Furnishing Sale
FURNITURE, RUGS, CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERIES, LINENS, BLANKETS
Everything You Want for the Home

JEWELERS — JEWELERS

A High Grade Jewelry Store in the Low Rent District
We carry a carefully selected and exclusive line of Diamonds, Watches, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Sterling and Silverplated Toilet and Table Ware.
Low Prices and Reliability Our Watchword
We ask a share of your patronage—knowing once we serve you—you'll come again.
LEFFERT JEWELRY COMPANY, 268 Washington Street
MYRTLE CRAWFORD BAUDT, Manager
The Store Known by Its Windows—Watch for Them.

DEPARTMENT STORES

For the Whole Family
Men's, Women's and Children's Wearables can be supplied here for LESS.
OLDS, WORTMAN & KING
PORTLAND, OREGON

ELECTRICIANS

Pierce-Tomlinson ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRIC WIRING REPAIRS SUPPLIES APPLIANCES
Phones A-3484 Marshall 4977
286 Oak Street

BANKS

Under Conservative Management AND Government Supervision
LUMBERMENS NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AND STARK STS. Capital $1,000,000

CONFECTIONERY

Thomsen's
Chocolates of Quality
80c to $1.00 the pound
WORTH IT! Made by
PACIFIC COAST BISCUIT CO.

Candies and Other Sweets
EMPRESS SWEET SHOP
Fresh Home Made Candies. Ice Cream. Fountain Service. All Ices.
Empress Theatre Building
Broadway and Yamhill

High Grade Confections
ICE CREAM, WATER ICES AND LIGHT LUNCHES
SWETLANDS
267-71 Morrison St., Near Fourth

SHOES

Knight Shoe Co.
Morrison Street
Near Broadway
Good Sense Shoes

THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
C. H. Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 380 Washington Streets

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, ETC.

EAT AT THE ROSARIAN CAFETERIA
and enjoy every mouthful of deliciously prepared food. Cool, fresh, washed and ventilated air to breathe. Entrance downstairs Morgan Bldg., Washington St., between Broadway and Park. Fine orchestra

The Hazelwood
An Ideal Place to Lunch
Confectionery and Restaurant
388-390 Wash'ton St.

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THE HOLLY PRESS
EMBOSSING, ENGRAVING, RULING AND BINDING
Good Printing
Telephone Main 5539 66 First Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Spring Merchandise
is coming in. New
HATS, SILKS and DRESS GOODS
are ready for your inspection—
Lipman Wolfe & Co.

LADIES' EXCLUSIVE CORSET SHOP
406½ Morrison St., Near Tenth
CORSETS HOSIERY
NIT UNDERWEAR, and all articles for LADIES' use.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BEN SELLING
Leading Clothier
Ladies' and Misses' Wearing Apparel, Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, and Raincoats.
Clothing of Quality and Integrity.
MORRISON STREET AT FOURTH

CLOTHIERS

ALWAYS THE NEWEST AND SMARTEST IN
Wearing Apparel for Men and Women
Credit Your Privilege
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
405 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.
THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX GOOD CLOTHES
And High Grade Furnishings and Hats
Northwest Corner Third and Morrison Sts.

TAILORS

Norman Bros
Tailors to Men and Women
NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING
101-106 Mezzanine Floor Corner Morrison and Broadway
Main 3687

In order to keep our tailors busy during the dull season we will make you a suit to order for $10 down and $5 a month. Order your suit now and wear it while paying.
UNIQUE TAILORING CO.,
Men's and Ladies' Tailors,
309 Stark Street, between Fifth and Sixth

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.
Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters, Printers and Engravers
FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

TAXICABS

"CALL A TAXI"
GREEN CABS. CLEAN CABS
MAIN 98
PORTLAND TAXICAB CO.
WILL LIPMAN, Pres.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEATHER

It's All in the Texture

"Success" Brand Kangaroo Leather

Is different from ordinary shoe leather in the fine quality of its fibre and its close interweaving. This fineness and interweaving explains why Kangaroo leather does not chip or peel like other leathers.

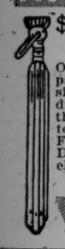
Shoes made of Kangaroo leather possess great strength and wearing qualities beside that of comfort for the wearer.

Will You Not Ask Your Dealer About Success Brand Kangaroo Leather?

ZIEGEL, EISMAN & CO.,
45 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

WATCHES

Thin Model WATCH



$8.00 DIRECT from the FACTORY to YOU Money Back if Not Satisfactory

Ordinarily you would expect to pay $12.00 for this stylish, 12 size, open-face watch. Buying direct, you save more than one-third. Stem wind and set; fitted to 20-Year Guaranteed Gold-Filled Case. Get our prices on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry before buying elsewhere.

LESTER CERF
47-49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Phone 3709 John
Established 1855

TABLE SUPPLIES

PEANUT BUTTER

We want you to know Dr. Schindler's Peanut Oil Butter, wholesome and delicious. Made at the national capital where food laws are enforced. Send for free sample and prices. Vegetarian Food & Nut Co., South Capitol and N. Streets, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GROCERY AND MEAT BUSINESS FOR SALE—In beautiful Redlands, Cal.; a live grocery and meat business, very worthy of investigation; about $4000 required. Address CHAS. D. FOWLER, 902 Orange st., Redlands, Cal.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED

HOSIERY and underwear agency; write for terms on best line; free outfits this month; if you have never sold before write anyhow and let us explain the opportunity to you. TREMONT KNITTING WORKS, 102 Fifth ave., New York; orders taken and outfits supplied in Boston and suburbs. MISS EMILY HIGGS, 3 Harvard ave., Brookline, Mass.

STEADY, SURE INCOME from easy, pleasant work; all or spare time; either sex, anywhere; no money or experience required; we show you how; 30 days' credit and free samples; everybody who wants our goods cannot get them in stores and will gladly buy from you; write us. McCORMICK CO., 1740 Wells st., Chicago.

AGENTS—NEW HIT, good profits. Gold framed merchants' signs; samples free; 24x28 gold framed pictures, 13c; sell 50c; portraits pillow tops, convex work; lowest prices; catalog free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO., Dept. 20, Chicago.

WANTED—Teachers or professional men can earn $30-$100 a week selling Larned's History for Ready Reference; good territory and liberal contract. Address with references C. A. NICHOLS CO., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Agent to represent us in America and Canada for Hosiery and Knitting Yarns. Send references to WM. SCRIVEN & CO., Alma Works, Sticker Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

WANTED—Agents for great seller LAW BOOK FOR WOMEN
1117 Tremont Bldg.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE HAVE AN OPENING for a specialty salesman who is capable of making $5000 or more yearly; a man possessed of ability, good address and industry; to such we can offer a permanent position presenting great possibilities; write, giving experience and references. THE UNIQUE ILLUSTRATING CO., Tribune building, New York city.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG GIRL, between 16 and 18, who can sew, to learn millinery; small salary will be paid while learning. E. BROWN, 437 Fifth ave. Room 601, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MANAGER, ORGANIZER, SYSTEMATIZER—A gentleman with many years' experience in some of the largest department stores of New York and recently in Canada desires engagement with good house in either U. S. or Canada; best of references. Address E. B. C., care "Harris," The Kenniston, 347A, Elgin st., Ottawa, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

NEW YORK OR BOSTON — American woman having experience as managing housekeeper, desires position in hotel; city, or resort; references from exclusive city hotels. Address T 42, Monitor office, Boston.

AMERICAN LADY would like a position as companion, maid or as attendant to persons desiring care; best references. Address U 18, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR desires position driving private; 5 yrs. exp.; best of ref. R. L. HALL, 46 Western ave., Camb., Mass.

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids for building Section H, Dorchester Tunnel, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, February 25, 1915. The section is located in Dorchester avenue between Old Colony avenue and Woodward street, and is about 2,200 feet long. The structure is to be mainly of reinforced concrete, and consists of a single span double track tunnel to be built by the cut and cover method. The work also includes a pump well, an emergency exit, and sewer changes. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, ninth floor. The right to reject any and all bids and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved.

By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION.
B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

CHICAGO

FURNITURE

Redner & Niederman Furniture Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS
1441 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, CHICAGO Tel. Humboldt 2268

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL BY THE BOLT

Long Cloth, 10-yard bolts, at.....98c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95

Warner Bros., Kabo, Nemo and American Lady Corsets

5136 N. Clark Street J. T. CANARY Winona and Clark

HENRY F. SAAL
Dry Goods
LADIES' AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
444-446 N. Parkside Avenue (Austin)
CHICAGO
Telephone Austin 560

MARKETS

C. H. MORGAN & CO.
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS—Fine Fruits Our Specialty
47th and Lake Avenue, CHICAGO 5 Phones Kenwood 4780
Our Other Stores: 47th and Elevated R. R., 53rd and Lake Ave., 43rd and Vincennes Ave.
616 Davis Street, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

TAILORS

LOUIS THURINGER
MERCHANT TAILOR
HIGH CLASS TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES
412-413 Hartford Building, S. W. Corner Dearborn and Madison Streets
Telephone Central 3164

H. ZEISS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
Special Discount During Jan. and Feb.
Cleaning and Pressing 1418 E. 47th St.

BEAL & CO.
H. J. WOOD, Mgr.
Business Suits $25 to $40.
20 W. Jackson Blvd. Room 504.

MATSEN & CO.
Better Class Tailoring
1620 W. Madison St. Phone West 1755

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

C. H. HANSON & SON
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance
6% First Mortgages for Sale.
5959 Chicago Ave. Tel. Austin 476

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—An ideal home for family with young children, in residential suburb on North Shore, Chicago; combining country living with city conveniences; large, well laid out lot; comfortable house with every modern help for easy housekeeping; 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, porch on each floor; reasonable; easy terms. H. A. HALL, Kenilworth, Ill.

W. S. HENNESSEY & CO.
North Shore Apartments for Rent
Real Estate and Mortgages
1115 Argyle at L Station Edge. 1068

FOR SALE—5-room cottage; modern; near Logan sq.; great bargain; exceptionally easy payments; small equity. MRS. SULZBERGER, 1251 N. Dearborn st.; tel. Superior 6605.

FOR SALE or exchange, 6-room bungalow at Lombard, Ill.; lot 50x156; fruit trees and berry bushes; gas and elec. light. MRS. BENSON; Rand. 2216, Chicago.

JOHN M. McCLUN
We Have Many Moneyed Buyers for
SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE
218 W. 63rd St. Tel. Wentworth 1845

FOR SALE—Woodlawn, 8-room stone front house; hardwood finish, tile bathroom. C. A. PERLBACH, 175 W. Jackson, st., Chicago.

HOUSE, 8 rooms, semi-detached; modern; best location and transportation; reas. Mrs. L. Henderson, 925 E. 44th st. Drex. 3378.

INSURANCE

EDWIN C. GAGE
Insurance in All Its Branches
175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Telephones: Wabash 4047 and Edge. 9405

SAMUEL GRAHAM
INSURANCE
443 E. 46th place. Drex. 7627
175 W. Jackson blvd. Wab. 953. CHICAGO

ALFRED H. DOWLE
INSURANCE
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256 W. 67th St. Tel. Normal 3040

BERRY HISS
INSURANCE
134 So. La Salle St., Chicago. Main 5100

OFFICES TO LET

TO RENT—Furnished office, including service, telephone, use of reception office and vault. 520 City Hall Square bldg.

PRACTITIONER'S Office; pleasant location; mornings until 2 p. m. 1800 North American bldg. Terms reas. Rand. 6081.

ROOMS

SHERIDAN RD., 4235, near Buena, Wilson Exp.—Outside room, adj. bath; priv.; modern; gentleman. Graceland 7065.

TO RENT—Two rooms, single or en suite; house; best location and trans. 925 E. 44th st. Mrs. L. Henderson. Drexel 3378.

728 GRACE ST.—2d, sleg. furn outside rms., sgl. or en suite; priv. family; elev. and surf trains. Wellington 7167.

NEW YORK

BOARD AND ROOMS

THE FLORENCE
882-888 St. Nicholas Ave. (155 St.)
Light, heated rooms; running water; excellent table; congenial young people. Dancing. Phone Audubon 2646.

230 WEST 97TH ST. (corner Broadway)—Attractive room; lavatory adjoining, bath; elevator apartment; exceptional meals. Apt. 7-B.

ROOMS

W. 91ST ST., 149—Front room, southern exposure; small and medium rooms; private house; home cooking; ref. exchanged.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

ERNEST T. WILSON, employment expert, solves employment problems. Phone Worth 819, 299 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

THE FOUNDATION

of good business is the ability to offer satisfactory service, coupled with the readiness of the public to take advantage of this service.

Every effort is made to ensure that those who advertise in the Monitor shall be able to comply with this demand, and it only remains for readers to show that they appreciate the care taken, by making use of Monitor advertisements as much as possible.

Moreover, it will encourage advertisers to learn that they have come to them as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CHICAGO

BANKING

JOIN OUR
Savings Investment Club
$1.00 WEEKLY DUES

Let us help you earn more than 3% interest on your money.

We will pay you 3% interest per annum on your weekly deposits and when you have $50.00 to the credit of your account will lend you $50.00; this amount ($100.00) to be used in purchasing a bond which will yield a higher rate of interest.

Special Clubs—weekly dues of $2.00, $5.00 or $10.00—to purchase a $500 or $1,000 bond.

Inquire at our Savings Department for full details or send for Booklet SI-2.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO
DAVID R. FORGAN, President
Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.
S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets
THE PLACE
TO KEEP YOUR SAVINGS OR CHECKING ACCOUNT
Established 1862
Incorporated A STATE BANK 1897
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

EDWIN G. FOREMAN, President
OSCAR G. FOREMAN, Vice-President
GEORGE N. NEISE, Vice-President
JOHN TERBORGH, Cashier
JAMES A. HEMINGWAY, Secretary
HAROLD E. FOREMAN, Ass't Cashier
ANDREW F. MOELLER, Ass't Cashier
ALFRED K. FOREMAN, Ass't Cashier
EDWIN G. NEISE, Ass't Secretary
FRANK B. WOLTZ, Auditor
NEIL J. SHANNON, Trust Officer

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

W. F. PETERSON
Apartment House Builder
Westminster Building,
CHICAGO
Randolph 1222

CONTRACTORS

BUNGALOWS
For Sale and Built to Order
S. O. HAWKINSON & CO.
7953 Euclid Ave. Tel. So. Ch. 1813

ARCHITECTS

ALBERT LANG
ARCHITECT
7 West Madison Street, Chicago

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Wilson Ave. Piano and Talking Machine Co.
A. C. FENTON, Manager
Agency for Kranich & Bach Pianos, New York; Victor, Columbia and Edison Talking Machines. Complete stock of all records. Records sent to your home on approval.
1010-12 Wilson Av.
Near Sheridan Rd.
Convenient time payments. Tel. Edge. 7033

MUSIC

QUINN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Complete courses, all instruments. Harmony and orchestral training. $10 ten lessons, 30 minutes each. Beginners accepted.
59 E. Van Buren St., CHICAGO

DECORATORS AND FURNISHERS

Maximilian H. Schachner
Exclusive House Decorator and Furnisher
30 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Estimates furnished. Tel. Central 3541

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Wire For Us and We Will Wire For You
O. R. MARTIN CO.
Electrical Contractors
Old House wiring and repairing
Tel. Lake View 87. 3011 N. Clark St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.
4918 WABASH AVENUE
Phone Kenwood 5858
Try Our Perfect Kid Glove Work
See Telephone Book for Branch Stores
Estimates for Work Freely Given
No Obligations

HARDWARE

Theodor Krueger Hardware Co.
Hardware, Tools, Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies
729 Milwaukee Avenue 4543 Broadway
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Phones Edgewater 1240, Monroe 313

Stebbins Hardware Co.
HARDWARE CUTLERY TOOLS PAINT
15 W. Van Buren St., near State

SHORTHAND SCHOOLS

LEARN GREGG SHORTHAND
and prepare for a good position as stenographer, secretary or in the Civil Service.
Start any week. Send for catalogue.
GREGG SCHOOL
6 N. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

BANKS

We Pay 3% On Savings
The Edgewater State Bank
4617 Broadway, Near Wilson
Capital and Surplus $250,000
A Home Bank That Solicits Your Business

ART SHOPS

RUSSIAN ART SHOPS
VERA
M. R. POLAKOFF & CO.
Importers and Antique Collectors

½ Price Sale
on Brasses, Copper, Toys
⅓ DISCOUNT
on all other lines.
SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLES
During February
69 East Madison Street
3033 Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO
Phone Randolph 3163

NOVELTY GIFT SHOP
5 So. Wab. Ave., 1st Floor, End of Corridor
Expert picture framing, reasonable; cards for all occasions. Novelties.

HELEN McNEAL
Designer and worker in metals; Jewelry a Specialty. The Studio, 5905 W. Erie st., cor. Mayfield. Tel. Austin 5493.

ART CRAFT

THE LITTLE DUTCH STUDIO
NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER
741 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago
Is displaying an unusually large assortment of imported and American Novelties for gifts. Hand wrought articles a specialty. Exclusive cards for occasions.

GALLERIES

W. SCOTT THURBER
ART GALLERIES
Paintings, Etchings, Mezzotints, Prints
408 S. MICHIGAN BLVD.
Tel. Harr. 1784

PRINTING

The REGAL PRESS
Successors to the Worswick Printing Co. and Keystone Press of Austin, Chicago.
Ant, Commercial and Society
PRINTING
5314 West Lake Street.
Phone Austin 4642, Austin, CHICAGO

Printing of all Forms for Church work. Daily Record Books and General Printing done neatly, quickly and correctly.
ADOLPH SELZ
421 PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO
Telephone Harrison 7340

North Shore Press
Printing, Engraving, Stationery
4618 Broadway Tel. Edge. 6772

STATIONERY

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
18 SOUTH LA SALLE ST.
Specialists in All Forms for Church Work, Printers and Binders
Sunday School attendance cards for Teacher and Pupil; flexible cover pencil holder; Coin Pocket; Daily Sales Sheets; Ballots, tally sheets.
Steel die and copper plate printing. Social stationery and Wedding invitations a specialty.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
Correct Styles—Correct Prices
DUNWELL & FORD
The House of Good Stationery
114 So. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING

R. A. Hamilton
Auditing, Accounting, Systematizing, Income Tax Statements prepared and attested. 1734 First National Bank Building. Telephone Central 701.

AUDITING AND BOOKKEEPING

Bookkeeping Accounting Auditing
Small Sets a Specialty Rates Reasonable
MINNIE O. KING
1835 Republic Bldg. Harrison 3608

HELP WANTED

CASHIER for evening work; near 72d and Wentworth; person with bookkeeping experience and living in neighborhood preferred. Address S 15, Monitor Office, Chicago.

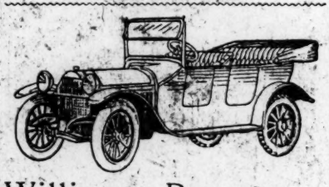
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATION wanted; chauffeur, with private family; Chicago or in suburbs; 4 years' experience; ref. Address B 12, Monitor Office, Chicago.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Thos. J. Cavey & Son
Shirt Maker and High Class Men's Wear
Opposite Majestic Theater, 31 W. Monroe st.

AUTO EXCHANGE



William Bergstrom
Studebaker and Maxwell Dealer
Honest Values Allowed on Exchange for Either New or Used Cars.
Best of Repair Service
Phone Englewood 4603. 6036 Wentworth Av.

GARAGES

Central Garage
Distributers for Studebaker and used cars. Expert repairing; machine work. 617-19 E. 40th St. Tel. Oak. 2143.

EXPRESS

Goods for Chicago Delivery
Should Be Shipped Care of
Brink's Chicago City Express Co.
The largest local express company.
Tel. Monroe 6109. 719 W. Monroe St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING

LUNDBERG & CO.
Expert Piano Tuning and High-Class Repairing. Skilled workmen. All work guaranteed. Tel. Central 2686.
140 N. DEARBORN ST.

PIANO TUNERS

PIANO TUNING—Exceptionally good and continuing, $2; phone Humboldt 4802. W. WEBER, 2502 N. Rockwell st., Chicago.

EVANSTON, ILL.

CLEANING AND DYEING

PARISIAN DYE HOUSE
Chemical Cleaners and Pressers of fancy dresses, silk chiffon, laces, furs and all wearing apparel. Oriental and domestic rugs and carpets cleaned and repaired by native experts. Phone 727. 1614 Orrington ave.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, North Evanston—7-room stucco house; large living room with fireplace; sleeping porch; all modern; near car line and train. THE EVANSTON NEWS CO.; phone 1423-1.

MARKETS

C. H. MORGAN & CO.
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
Fine Fruits Our Specialty
616 Davis St. Tel. Evanston 2751

GROCERS

G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.—The grocer whose prices, quality and services are right. 601 Demster st.

ICE CREAM

ICE CREAMS, fruit ices and sherbets. MRS. A. R. BERNITT, 1571 Maple ave.; tel. 1581; prompt delivery.

MILLINERY

YE LYTEL HAT SHOPPE—All the latest millinery. MISS ROSE HEPPNER, 1610 Chicago ave.; tel. 729.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIGTOR TALKING MACHINES and Records sold at BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP, 801 Dempster st., Evanston.

GIFTS

FOR DAINTY original GIFTS for all occasions visit THE GIFT SHOP. C. B. WEST. 1705 Sherman Ave.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

BEAKE'S
HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
Phone 1104 1707 Sherman Ave.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

PURPLE INN
RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAOLI & CO., 813 Davis St.

CHICAGO

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Good, Clean, Wholesome
Home Cooking
THE
Harmony Cafeteria

No. 1
324-328 S. Wabash Ave.
Second Floor
LUNCHEON
11 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.
SUPPER
4:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.

No. 2
15-17 S. Wabash Avenue
Ground Floor
Continuous Cafeteria Service
Breakfast
Luncheon Supper
Hours:
7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

Misses Keen & Norby
453 Railway Exchange Building
Corner Michigan and Jackson
Luncheon 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Afternoon Service 2 to 5 P. M.
50c Table d'Hote Dinner 5 to 8 P. M.
Telephone Harrison 4756

Tempting Table d'Hote 50c
And more: You get real service, right surroundings, and restful quiet at this particular place.
FOSTER'S MRS. IDA FOSTER CRONK, Manager
221 S. Wabash Ave.
Opposite McClurg's.

For Good Home Cooking
TRY THE
Dutch Garden Cafeteria
115 S. Dearborn St.
Bet. Adams & Monroe
Bank Floor
Luncheon and Dinner
10:30 to 3:00 P. M. 4:30 to 7:00 P. M.

Spoehr's
Two Stores
LUNCHEONS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
SERVICE OF NOTABLE EXCELLENCE
Portions exceptionally palatable and of generous size—Delicious Confections.
State Street, just north of Washington (Stewart Bldg.)
164 W. Adams St. (Bet. La Salle & 5th Av.)

DEARBORN INN
Cafeteria for Ladies and Gentlemen
Main Floor Unity Building.
127 N. Dearborn St., between Washington and Randolph Sts.
Good, wholesome cooking and the best the market affords.
Luncheon 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Supper 4:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Afternoon service 2:30 to 4. Music.

Robinson's Chop House
22 E. Jackson Boulevard
LUNCHEON 11-2
Vegetable Soup, Clam Chowder, Corn Beef Hash every day
Special Luncheon Steak, French Fried Potatoes.....50 cts
DINNER, 5-8—Steaks and Chops

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MME. CORRINE JANET A. TAIT
The French Shop
430 Republic Bldg., Chicago
Artistic outfitters for women. Corsets, Brassieres, Silk Underwear, Hosiery, Blouses, Shirt Waists. Original designs. Exquisite materials. Corsets kept in repair for one year free of charge.
Telephone Wab. 9002

IF IT'S QUALITY, BUY
Dorothy Vernon
PRODUCTS
PERFUME—SACHET—TOILET WATER
TALCUM POWDER—LIQUID SOAP
Ask dealer or let us tell you about them.
THE JENNINGS CO., Perfumers
Grand Rapids, Mich.

KIMBALL CAFE
118 W. Monroe Street
Appeals to Discriminating People
Cafeteria and Service Tables

ARGMORE GRILL
A la carte or Table d'Hote
Special Sunday and Wednesday dinners
1050 Argyle Street Tel. Rav. 188

OSTRICH FEATHERS
Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired.
Made into fancy effects; boas; expert work on aigrettes, paradise.
Mail Orders Solicited
POPPER, Feather Dresser
120 S. State Street, CHICAGO

Gowns Made to Order in 24 Hours If Necessary
MORTON & MORTON
111 S. Oak Park Ave., across the street from Lake St. L.

DRESS PATTERNS
Designed and fitted individually will make your own dressmaking a success.
MISS E. RICHTER, Hyde Park Hotel
CHICAGO. Phone Hyde Park 530

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER & PASTE
MORSE'S CHOCOLATES
STATIONERY
DOROTHY VERNON PERFUME
J. A. LORENZ, 2756 W. Harrison St.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS Burson Hose for Women
J. SCHWEIGER
2757-9 W. Harrison Street
Cor. California West 1115

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH and American Styles executed correctly at reasonable prices. ANTOINETTE STAUNTON, 747 E. 41st Street, Oakland 3229.

MILLINERY

R. W. BELL—BRANCH
Complete Showing Spring Millinery
10th floor, Mentor Building
39 S. State St., Chicago

Esther E. Wright
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
116 S. MICHIGAN AVE. SUITE 201

FLORISTS

C. FRAUENFELDER
Florist
3343 W. Madison St., Near Garfield Park.
Phones Kedzie 1 and 1334, Chicago

The Argyle Posy Shop
CUT FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS
Special designs and decorations.
1046½ Argyle St. Tel. Edgewater 7830

PAUL BLOME & CO.
Florists
Tel. Superior 1402 1361 N. Clark St.

HUGHES—Florist
1859 W. Van Buren St., Cor. Lincoln
CHICAGO—Tel. West 619

FLORIST and DECORATOR—ANDREW McADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants. 53d st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 18.

EDSON HAAS, Florist—Palms, ferns, flowering plants. 5463 Lake st., Chicago; tel. Austin 84.

LINOTYPING

F. J. STEVENS & CO.
Specializing in High-Grade Linotype Book Composition
501 So. La Salle St. Tel. Har. 5507. Chicago

HOTELS

THE BREWSTER
500 Diversey Parkway Wellington 7133
Special 50c Sunday Dinner
12:30 to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.
Newly furnished 1-2-3 room suites

SHERIDAN PARK Hotel, 4631 N. Racine Av.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge. 2721.

HOLLENDEN HOTEL—To rent, nice, warm outside rooms, $2.50 to $3.50. 61st and Wentworth ave.; phone Went. 99

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Aromatic Mist
Used in Vapor Form
Conquers Dust
Cleans and brilliantly polishes floors and woodwork—also automobiles and furniture.
"Does an hour's work in a few minutes"
Used in thousands of private homes, noted institutions and Government Buildings. Phone or write.
BRADFORD-BROWNE CO., Chicago
1200 Fisher Bldg. Tel. Harrison 2525

Geo. B. Barwig Furniture House
Furniture, Rugs, Stoves, etc.
House of Good Furniture
Estimates Furnished for Complete Outfits
3336-44 N. Clark St. Clark St. "L" Station
Phone Lake View 1176

SHOES

The PORTIA SHOE
FOR WOMEN
Comfort and Style
AA to EE Sizes 2½ to 9
Corson's Shoe Shop
Robey and Madison Sts.,
CHICAGO

LAUNDRIES

Established 1899
EDGEWATER LAUNDRY CO.
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
5535—5541 Broadway Avenue, CHICAGO
Phone, Private Exchange Edgewater 430

Lexington Hand Laundry
1216 E. 61st St. Tel. Hyde Pk. 7058
TRIAL SOLICITED

COAL AND WOOD

W. G. Davis Coal Co.
HARD AND SOFT COAL
COKE AND WOOD
Austin Office, 5601 South Boulevard
Telephones, Austin 231, Oak Park 159
Yard and Yard Office, Ridgeland Ave. and North Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.
Telephone, Oak Park 843

For Coal Telephone Wentworth 558
EASTMAN COAL CO.
260 W. 69th Street, CHICAGO

PIPER & SKADOW
Dealers in Coal and Wood. Moving and Expressing. 2254 Irving Pk. Blvd. Phone: Wellington 8449. Our motto: Correct weight and prompt delivery.

PHOTOGRAPHY

EMORY B. CHACE
HIGH-CLASS PORTRAITS
Expert Finishing for Amateurs
Tel. Austin 17328. 434 N. Parkside Ave.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS — HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEFURNISHERS
THE GROTE-RANKIN COMPANY
Agents for the Following High Grade Lines:
THE MONARCH MALLEABLE RANGE
THE HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET
THE FREE SEWING MACHINE
"LIMBERT'S" Holland Dutch "Arts and Crafts" Furniture, Etc., Etc.
Pike at Fifth SEATTLE

GROCERS

ASK FOR THE
Old Homestead Brand CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Positively One of the Best You Can Buy
Sylvester Bros. Co.
630-636 4th Av. So., Seattle, Wash.

McRAE & BRANIGAN
Quality Foods
Choice Groceries, Meats, Bread, Cake. Pastry and Confections. Selected Fruits and Vegetables.
1520 Third Avenue, Seattle—Main 7040

PIONEER GROCERY BAKERY MARKET
T. H. HERRETT, Proprietor
WEST SEATTLE, WASH.
We solicit your patronage on the basis of quality and economy.
Phone West 6, 2306-8 California Ave.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

Hicks Cafeteria and Electric Grill
Eats are the best the market affords. Ventilation supreme.
Cor. 2nd Ave. and Madison
Leary Building, Seattle

THE RHODES LUNCH
Mrs. Kitty Rhodes, Prop.
For good meals with that appetizing home flavor. We employ women cooks only and bake all our own pies and cakes. Quick service.
116 Spring St., Near Second Ave.

CONFECTIONERY

STOKES
Apple Blossom Chocolates
Ice Cream Light Lunches
912 SECOND AVENUE

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Household goods forwarded to and from all parts of the world. Careful service our main purpose. Reasonable rates. Let us send a representative to estimate your work.
HENRY WELLER
1016 Republican Street Main 2817

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEIDELBERG, 1012 Queen Anne—Beautiful 5-room apartments; sleeping porch; modern. Phone Queen Anne 3759. A. CAHEN, Agt.

SEATTLE
Merchants may send advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor to BLANCHE JANE COLE, 201-2 P. I. Building. Telephone Main 767.

MISCELLANEOUS

TELEPHONE APPLIANCES

Your Home—Your Office—Needs This
No Holding the Wire Hunting Writing Materials.
No time wasted nor information forgotten when your phone is equipped with the Handypad and Auto Pencil with its automatic self winding German Silver chain. Handypad holds any 3x5 paper pad or loose slips. Pencil cut of the way when not in use. Made for Desk and Wall phones. Price, postpaid $1. Money back if not satisfactory.
Unlimited field—liberal commission. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Specialty Dept. BELDEN MFG. CO. 2309 S. Western Av. Chicago, Ill.

PENCILS

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL IN A PENCIL
The Triangle Reflex Pencil
NICKEL SILVER GOLD
Lead quickly adjusted by sligh movement of the spring.
The triangle shape fits the fingers perfectly—also prevents pencil rolling away. Especially adapted for advertising souvenirs, as well as for general use. Retails by dealers at 10 cents up.
Triangle Reflex Pencil Co. (Not Inc.)
4318 Grand Boulevard, CHICAGO

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

Songman's Pack
By NELLIE POORMAN
Price 75c
A charmingly illustrated collection of 25 folk songs from many lands.
In translating and harmonizing care has been taken to retain all their original naïveté, simplicity and strength. A desirable gift book for children.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers
64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK MARKERS

Busy B Book Marker
A Celluloid Device, 30 in set, 50c. They stay on. "They do not tear." Sample 5c. Send 75c and name for
Persian Ivory Door Plate—75c
Send name and address
Busy B Book Mark Co., Providence, R. I.

"VERA" MARKERS
are sold for $1.25 per book with the assurance to please or money refunded. An invitation is extended to try a set on the above basis.
G. J. KORDULA
1411 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Carman
Authentic Styles for Women
Exclusive modes in Women's Suits, Street and Motor Coats, Day Dresses and Evening Dresses
MODERATE PRICES
3rd Floor Cheasty Building
Second at Spring, SEATTLE

TAILORS

STONE BROS.
TAILORS
THIRD AVENUE AT MARION STREET
SEATTLE

Cunningham
TAILOR
203 Traders Building
N.W. Cor. 3rd Ave. and Marion, SEATTLE

CLOTHIERS

UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP
LUNDQUIST-LILLY
2d floor Joshua Green bldg., 4th and Pike
Trade Upstairs and Save $10

KING Bros. Co.
Men's Clothing, Hats and Furnishings
719 Second Avenue

SHOES

TURRELL SHOE COMPANY
903 2nd Ave., Burke Bldg.
High Grade Shoes
For the whole family at reasonable prices.
Trade Mark

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS

"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"
Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas
For Men, Women and Children
Agents Phoenix Hosiery
LENNON'S
Bailiargeon Bldg., 1106 2d

FLORISTS

HOLLYWOOD GARDENS
Flowers
telegraphed to all parts of the world
Second Ave. and Pine
Florists SEATTLE
Main 1665

HOTELS

THE MADISON
A Quiet, Homelike Hotel
CENTRALLY LOCATED
Madison and Eighth Main 6085

LAUNDRIES

Perfect! Just like new! White as snow, fresh, sweet and clean. It is a pleasure to wear clothes laundered by
SUPPLY LAUNDRY COMPANY
Why not let us solve your laundry problem? A phone call will bring us to your door.
Howard Avenue N. and Republican Street
Capitol 300 Capitol 301

WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY
Only Laundry on the West Side
Brand new plant. Experienced Employes. We pride ourselves on beautiful work and low prices. West side patronage solicited exclusively. Try our rough dry wash. Phone for rates.
Phone West 258. 50 Alki Avenue

Phone Main 5479
NELSON'S LAUNDRY and DYE WORKS
924 Howell Street SEATTLE

ENGRAVING

Phone Elliott 781
E. H. Martney Embossing Co.
STEEL and COPPER PLATE
Engravers, Printers, Steel Die Embossers
2-7 Madison Block, SEATTLE

JEWELERS

W. F. LARNE
JEWELER
Repairing of All Kinds
Work Guaranteed
Capitol 2530
1619 Westlake, SEATTLE

PRINTING

Printing with Quality
SOCIETY. COMMERCIAL, BOOKLET
Moderate Prices
THE ACME PRESS
W. F. BUSHELL
1007 Third Avenue Main 1997

COAL

COAL
CLEAN COAL
PROMPT SERVICE
CORRECT WEIGHT
RIGHT PRICES
Phone Elliott 325
OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO.
316 2nd Avenue, So., SEATTLE

PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES — WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

T. W. Mather Co. Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
HOME FURNISHINGS

JAP CREPES
Plain colors and fancy stripes in soft oriental tones. Absolutely fast colorings, requires no ironing and gives unlimited wear. Price 20c yd.

EDUCATIONAL

Broadoaks Outdoor School
Boarding and Day School
Elementary—Kindergarten—Kindergarten Normal Training School. A Two Years' Course with Accredited Diplomas.
Miss Ada Mae Brooks
Principal
714 West California
Phone Col. 5747.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTO
Tires—Oils—Gasoline—Vulcanizing
ONLY THE BEST
Pasadena Rubber Supply Company
F. B. COLE
416 East Colorado St. Tel. F. O. 198
Opposite the Maryland Hotel

AUTOMOBILES

Studebaker
SAFETY
BEAUTY
COMFORT
POWER
PASADENA MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.
163-5 East Union St. Phone Col. 77

HOTELS

THE SIMPKINSON
601 East Colorado Street
A modern homelike hotel with excellent table. Open all the year. Handsomely furnished; large dancing hall; 10 porches; surrounded by beautiful grounds; pleasant outdoor life; conveniently situated for a short or long stay in Pasadena.

GASOLINE

SUPPLY STATION
Pure Eastern Gasoline
Best Pennsylvania Oil
Quick Service Right Prices
CARL E. SNYDER 830 East Colorado St.

RARE BOOKS

RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS. Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. GEO. M. MILLARD, 1651 Huntington Drive, So. Pasadena.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop
Thirty-six East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Boots and Shoes—Phoenix Hose
High grade shoe repairing

CONFECTIONERY

Skillen & Skillen
The Oldest Established Confectionery House in Pasadena
We specialize on high grade Chocolates and Bon Bons. Fancy Pastry, etc.
Our Noon Lunches and Evening Dinners are superb.

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company
47 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

PASADENA CORSET SHOP
MRS. H. B. FORD
Corsetiere, Corsets and Accessories
241 EAST COLORADO ST., PASADENA
Phone Fair Oaks 3388

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

1892 PURE SPUN
Aluminum Cooking Utensils
15 Year Guarantee
J. R. EDWARDS, 370 Lincoln Av. F. O. 1386

PASADENA MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 639 Chamber of Commerce Building.

BERKELEY, CAL.

DRY GOODS — DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
Shattuck at Kittridge BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

STORAGE AND MOVING

MOVING?
Western Van & Storage Co.
Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison Ph. Berk. 2690
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping.

GROCERS

Sunset Grocery Co.
You are always sure of our goods when you get them from us.
1209 Broadway, Oakland. Ph. Oak. 567
2235 Shattuck, Berkeley. Berk. 6295

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

F. L. BUTTERFIELD
Stoves, Hardware, Paints, Crockery
Kitchen Utensils
2169 SHATTUCK AVENUE

FUEL AND HARDWARE

Coal, Wood and Hardware
BROWN & NASSIE
College and Ashby Ph. Berk. 8700

MARKETS

California Meat Market
C. G. CHUBB GEO. A. DOW
Fresh Meat, Poultry and Game
Fresh Fish Daily
2275 Shattuck Ave. Phones Berk. 341-42

FLORISTS

Cut Flowers
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Floral creations of all kinds scientifically and artistically handled.
B. W. PERKS CO.
2315 TELEGRAPH
Berk. 2804
Berkeley California

REAL ESTATE

WE SELL THE EARTH — JUSTER & BAIRD — BERKELEY, CAL.
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
2125 Shattuck Avenue
Phone Berk. 44

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN

SPOTTS and BUSH
GROCERIES AND DELICACIES
NEW DELIVERY SERVICE
2071-2073 University Ave. Ph. Berk. 5559

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Cambridge Hotel Apartments
Telegraph at Durant

SHOES

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2111 Center St., at Shattuck

BERKELEY MERCHANTS
desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone HOMER R. JACKSON, 902 East Sixteenth Street, Oakland. Telephone Merritt 4361.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

AUTO BROKERS

Home 4007. Sunset 3986 Storage Supplies
Pioneer Auto Brokers Garage
MACHINE SHOP. EXPERT MECHANICS
The Home of the Transient
1140 Second St., San Diego, Cal.
W. J. LUSTED, Prop.

BANKS

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of San Diego
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
Capital $100,000.00
Surplus and Profits 490,000.00
Largest SURPLUS of any bank in San Diego

The fact that 37½% of the advertising accepted by the average metropolitan newspaper is unacceptable to the Monitor is evidence of its aim to present to its readers only that advertising which it believes is worthy.

MUSIC

Thearle Music Co.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Oldest and largest dealers in everything pertaining to music.
Headquarters for musicians and students of music.
VISITORS WELCOME

GROCERS AND DELICATESSEN

HAMILTONS
6TH AND C STREETS
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

BLUE MOON, Table d'Hote Luncheons and Dinners. Light Refreshments from 3 to 5. 1325 5th st. Sandford Hotel. LUCILLE SPINNEY, Prop.

San Diego Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to J. D. BRACHMANN, 605 Scripps Bldg.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BOOK MARKERS

THE B & C MARKER
A practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid; light and durable. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Can not be dropped out of book. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages.
PRICE, $1.25 SET
Special sizes made to order.
THEO. A. CHELSON, Mfr.
1436 Malvern Avenue, Los Angeles

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS

PRINTING
BINDING AND ENGRAVING
Office stationery and system forms a specialty.
Main 1435
BAUER-PETERMAN COMPANY
421 Wall Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Private residence in beautiful West Adams district; hall, reception room, living room, dining room, all having hardwood floors, open splendidly for entertaining; grand piano; oriental rugs, six bedrooms, two sleeping porches, four baths, three servants' rooms, kitchen and pantries, large garage; $250 per month on one or two years' lease. Phone 21739, or address owner, 1020 Los Angeles Trust and Savings Building.

ADVERTISING

The People of Los Angeles
can be reached by careful and honest distribution of advertising matter. We specialize that kind. Correspondence invited.
L. A. DISTRIBUTING CO.
732 San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Daniel Johnston, Gen. Mgr.

POULTRY

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Best breed for every need; 1000 grand range-raised birds, trapnested and bred for heavy laying; eggs, chicks and stock at reasonable prices; send for circular. WHITTEN RANCH, R. 5, Box 646, Los Angeles.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

J. MADISON WRIGHT
BUILDING CONTRACTOR AND LOANS
Bdwy. 5055 715 Story Bldg. F 3730

CONTRACTORS

SEWER CONTRACTOR
West 4691 R. J. FINN Home 71381
Storm and Cellar Drains
2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

REAL ESTATE—Eastern exchanged for Calif. our specialty; bank references; whatever you want, see us. ARTHUR H. BAILEY, 522 Hollingsworth bldg.

SIGN PAINTING

PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 839½ S. Hill st.—Signs of every kind. CHRIS HEISNER, F-5692.

WATCHMAN SERVICE

LEE W. HAHN, Private night watchman in West Adams Heights. Home 72951. West 645.

OAKLAND, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

38 YEARS OF SERVICE
Hale's GOOD GOODS
Washington and 11th Streets
OAKLAND, CAL.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

"QUALITY" BAGGAGE
Trunks and Fine Leather Goods
Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty
Quality Trunk Co.
Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway

PAINTERS AND DECRATORS

J. Llewellyn Co.
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
Fine Wallpapers
Oak. 1108 1635 Broadway

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Contractor and Builder
Repairing Done. Estimates
OSCAR OLSEN
4351 Howe Street. Ph. Pied. 4297

PLUMBING

D. W. DURANT
Plumbing and Heating
2571-73 Grove St. Ph. Oak. 4319
OAKLAND, CALIF.

LAUNDRIES

Crystal Laundry Co.
Phone Oakland 1468
2307 Chestnut Street, Oakland, Cal.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Broadway Cafeteria
Broadway, Next to P. O.
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER SUNDAYS
Music

BOARD AND ROOMS

THE LAKEVIEW—Excellent private rooms; congenial home comforts; most desirable home, furnishings and surroundings; breakfast if desired. Phone Oakland 6844. 474 Jean st.

2 ROOMS, suitable for couples; 1 single room; close in; sunny; congenial home; good board; S. F. trains. MRS. KEENE, 1228 West st.; Ph. Oak. 9318.

THE REST—Excellent private rooms; congenial atmosphere; good board; close in; S. F. trains. 911 Filbert; Oak. 4117.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

STORAGE AND PACKING — STORAGE AND PACKING

BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE
SHIPPERS HOUSEHOLD GOODS
REDUCED RATES
CHICAGO, 68 Dearborn
NEW YORK, 290 Broadway
BUFFALO, 354 Ellicott Square
BOSTON, 437 Old South Building
SAN FRANCISCO, 13th and Market Sts.
LOS ANGELES, 250 South Broadway
OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING — STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

Marier Engraving Co.
CORRECT STYLES
of Engraved Cards, Embossed Letter Heads, Monograms, Wedding Invitations, Etc.
420 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Tel. Douglas 268

CLOTHIERS — CLOTHIERS

THE STYLE SHOP OF THE MISSION
Columbia Outfitting Co.
Wearing Apparel for Men and Women
The Privilege of Credit Granted—The Lowest Cash Price Asked
2352 Mission St., Between 19th and 20th Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AUTOMOBILES — AUTOMOBILES

Glide
THE CAR built by one of the oldest manufacturers in America and sold under the strongest guarantee.
Continental Automobile Company
Northern California Distributors
343 Golden Gate Avenue, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES — WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Lichau
CORSET (H&S) COMPANY INC.
The Rhapsodie
Phone Kearny 5461
MME. M. M. KLINE, Mgr.
347 Stockton St.
SAN FRANCISCO

FLEUR DE LIS HAIR STORE—Hair dressing, manicuring; hair goods, toilet articles, etc. 569 O'Farrell st. Phone Franklin 3090. Mrs. G. M. Hunken, San Francisco.

PIANOS, PHONOGRAPHS

PIANOS—PLAYER PIANOS
VICTOR, EDISON AND COLUMBIA
Phonographs and Records
Monthly Payments.
CLARK WISE & CO.
51 Geary Street, SAN FRANCISCO

LAUNDRIES

LAUNDRY WORK, finish and rough dry; lace curtains done. R. ANGELIUS, with PALACE LAUNDRY CO.; res phone Mission 8698; business, West 5854.

BOOKS

WEBSTER'S NEW DICTIONARY
"On Easy Monthly Payments"
1836 Pine St. Phone Fillmore 1622
PAUL SWANSON, San Francisco

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING

PIANO repairing, polishing, tuning; outside orders solicited; phone Fill. 1622. E. C. BERKHEISER, 1836 Pine st.

BOARD AND ROOMS

CRESCENT family hotel, Calif. at Franklin; Fklin. 1021; French chef; tables reserved; rms. single or en suite; refs. MRS. BATES. Walking distance to fair grounds.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

MISS A. BOSTELMAN
Pianist and Accompanist
1170 Washington st. Prospect 1039.

NOTARY PUBLIC

NOTARY PUBLIC AND TYPIST
79 Post St. Phone Kearny 49
MRS. HORACE LAIDLAW, San Francisco

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

W. W. SHANNON
(SHANNON-CONMY PRINTING CO.)
Printer and Publisher
Commercial, Sporting, Legal, Political Society and Magazine Printing.
509 SANSOME STREET, AT CLAY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

EXPOSITION INFORMATION

1915 Exposition Visitors
Communicate with Mrs. E. P. Laughlin, 4073 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal., for congenial private rooms, boarding places, hotels, etc. Direct ferry to the fair from all San Francisco Bay Cities. State probable date of arrival, length of stay, rates, etc. Phone Piedmont 8742.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE ALMAREL
1025 SUTTER STREET
2 AND 3-ROOM APARTMENTS, all outside rooms, sunny, well furnished, private phones, centrally located, modern to the minute. (MRS.) A. E. PENFIELD, Mgr.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

NEW HOMES on easy terms; insurance. MRS. E. FRIED, 131 Irving st.; hours to 9:30 a. m. and after 6 p. m.; tel. Sunset 2635, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO
and Bay Cities advertisers for The Christian Science Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with the Pacific Coast Representative, DON E. GILMAN, 815 Hearst Building.

POMONA, CAL.

BOOKS, STATIONERY

McKENDRICK BROS.—Books, stationery, office and school supplies, pictures, picture framing; artists' goods; standard goods at reasonable prices. 282 W. 2d st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

LOEWEN STUDIO
We have a reputation for the better grades of portraits and oil paintings. 158 W. 2d st., Pomona.

FLORISTS

A. W. POOLEY
Florist and Decorator. Phone 2207. 353 West Second st., Pomona.

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON—Exquisite handmade jewelry; skilled repairing of watches and jewelry. 105 South Garey ave.

HARDWARE

A. B. AVIS—Everything in the hardware line; plumbing and furnace work; repair and metal work department.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

J. CARSON BOWEN, 234 South Thomas st., Pomona, Cal. Men's furnishings and hats.

SHOES

GOOD SHOES for the whole family; new fall styles now here. P. J. TARR SHOE CO.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

PLEASE let me know if you answer this advertisement. PAUL L. MARSH, 216 E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

POMONA, CAL.

REAL ESTATE

POMONA, CAL., is a good place to live; residence and business properties; orange groves, fruit and vegetable lands for sale; correspondence is invited. H. W. NICHOLS, 340 Investment Co. Bldg.

NOVELTIES

THE STUDIO SHOP—Van Erp copper bowls, vases, candlesticks, pen trays, gifts for weddings, graduation and the going away friend: Tues., Thurs. and Sat. p. m. N. Park and Walnut.

GARAGES

RANCHERS' MFG. CO.
HUDSON service station. Up-to-date machine shop. 240 West Third St.

POMONA MERCHANTS
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, M. M. MacKENZIE, 453 Investment Bldg.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

REAL ESTATE

RICHLAND FARMS
Offers a homesite that is self-supporting. Buy one and be independent. For terms and illustrated circular write to FINTEL & HORTON, 16 American ave., Long Beach, Cal.

IF IT'S WORTH KNOWING ABOUT, IT'S IN THE NEWS COLUMNS OF THE MONITOR

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

A BETTER GRADE OF SHOES for Women and Children correctly fitted by experienced shoe men. F. E. FOSTER & CO. 125 Wabash Ave., opp. Field's

ART—BORG'S ART SHOP Quality Frames and Art Goods and nothing else. 6419 S. Halsted St. Proper Framing a Specialty.

ART DEALER, Picture Framing and Regilding, manufacturer of Picture Frames. G. U. GAIRING 4635 Broadway 3243 N. Clark 1613 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ART—MILLER'S ART SHOP. 4719 Lake Park Ave. Expert Service in Framing and Gilding

Art Needlework and Gift Articles QUALITY ART SHOP 5644 W. Lake St. Tel. Austin 23793

AUSTIN LINEN & TOWEL SUPPLY—Towels and linen furnished to offices, restaurants, banquets, etc. F. H. HARTLESS. Tel. Austin 726.

BAKERY GOODS—Our Own Bakery, Groceries and Meats. KOLBE BROS., 3000 Broadway, cor. Wellington. Tel. L. V. 236; L. V. 2256; Wel. 2206.

BARBERING, MANICURING. Special attention to razors sent in for honing. Walter Ware, Room 210, 30 N. Dearborn.

BURNETT'S POP CORN AND NUTS Pop Corn Balls furnished for all occasions. 468 N. Parkside (Austin).

BRING YOUR MATERIALS, make your gowns at Mme. Losey's School of Dressmaking. 5642 W. Lake St. Tel. Aus. 954.

B. & B.—BARON & BOWEN—B. & B. FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN 326 W. 63d St., Englewood

CANDIES of all kinds. Made fresh every hour. Shipped everywhere. Party favors. Imported work baskets, etc., etc. JONAS N. BELL, Inc., 1617-1619 Madison St., Chicago.

CARPENTER—General Jobbing, Repairing, Remodeling. G. R. MARTIN, 3011 N. Clark. Tel. Lake View 87.

CHOICE MEATS SMITH'S MARKETS 4711 Sheridan Rd. Tel. Edge. 1491 1042 Leland Ave. Tel. Rav. 4309

CLEANERS—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains and Plumes. All men's apparel. WM. E. Black. 6330 Madison ave. Tel. H. P. 178.

CLEANER—Tel. Drexel 9358. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel and Household Goods Cleaned and Dyed. KRAUS BROS. LOEWY CO., 4918 Wabash. See Tel. book for branch stores.

DELICATESSEN, Fancy Groceries, Restaurant, Home Cooking. MISSES MAHALEK. 1007 Webster Ave.

DRESS SHOP, 2935-37 Broadway—Makers of Gowns and Wraps for all occasions. Telephone Graceland 8816.

DRESSMAKING MRS. N. E. DODSON 11 S. Oakley Blvd. Tel. Seeley 5617

DRESSMAKING — Prices reasonable. MRS. LYDA McKENNA, 121 N. Kostner Ave. (Old 44th Ave.). Kedzie 1272.

DRESSMAKING, Suits and Gowns. MISS M. G. QUIRK, 645 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 3902.

DRY GOODS—MEN'S FURNISHINGS The Central Dry Goods Store James W. Button 343 N. Central Ave. Tel. Austin 1214

FASHIONABLE FURNISHINGS HATS AND TAILORING FOR MEN HUBERT SCHUMACHER 409 NORTH AVE., NEAR SEDGWICK.

FEILCHENFELD BROS. GROCERIES AND MEATS 1200 E. 63d St. Tel. Hyde Park 3300 A Store with a Conscience

For Every Occasion FRAMHEIN SHOES 1002 East 63d St.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN EDW. SKINNER & CO. 2740 N. Clark St., near Diversey

FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN OTTO TREULICH Corner Fullerton, Halsted and Lincoln

FURS—Exceptionally reduced prices on all Furs. ARTHUR FELBER, 4547 N. Racine ave., near Wilson. Phone Edge. 8537.

GEORGE HEWITT—Fine Furniture and Refinishing, Upholstering and Drapery. 1325 E. 47th St. Phone 340 Oakland.

GOWNS AND TAILORED SUITS BECKETT 616 S. Michigan Ave., Room 814 Barnheisel Bldg. Tel. Wab. 6480.

GROCERY AND MARKET JOHN J. QUAST, 2555 Milwaukee Ave. 3101 Logan Blvd. Tel. Belmont 7883

GROCERIES AND MEATS E. HAUG 3531 Milwaukee Ave. Tel. Irving 6333.

GROCERIES, fresh fruit and vegetables. JOSEPH A. DANZ, 957 Webster Ave. Phone Lincoln 4437.

GROCERY and MARKET.—H. A. Prowes, 719-21 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Linc. 3329 and Diversey 9565. Orders called for.

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES Jos. Hilfer, 1453 Devon Ave. Phones: Edge. 389, Rog. Pk. 9.

GROCERIES, MEATS—SWENSON, HEDBERG & CO., 1140-42 Bryn Mawr Ave. Phone Edge. 220. SWENSON & CO., 1101 Argyle St. Phone Edge. 1313.

GROCERIES—"Service," quality, fair price, efficient delivery. ORCHARD & ORCHARD, 1443 E. 53d st. Tel. Hy Park 635

GROCERIES FOR CASH—JOHN WENDELL, 238 N. Laramie Ave. Telephone Austin 1084.

GROCERY AND MARKET. M. BAKER and A. L. VAN HEULE, 2715-17 N. Clark St. Tel. Diversey 9549. Lincoln 5212.

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES. ALBERT WENDT, 1836 Foster Ave. Phone Edgewater 6055.

GROCERIES, FRUITS & VEGETABLES. All goods guaranteed. F. W. OLSEN, 1038 W. 69th St. Phone Went. 4726.

Groceries and Vegetables MRS. G. deBOER 7332 S. Halsted St., Chicago

GROCERIES, FRUITS & VEGETABLES GARNER'S, 443 and 7004 N. Clark St. Phones Rogers Park 511-512

HAIRDRESSING, manicuring, hair goods, toilet articles; trial invited. Tel. Lin. 7481. JEAN D. WARE, 2544 N. Clark.

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING MRS. ANNA M. FREDERICK 2567 Milwaukee Ave. Belmont 1144

IMPORTER AND MAKER—Gowns and Tailored Suits. HELENA HOFFMAN, 2923 Michigan Ave. Tel. Douglas 9189.

KATHRYN'S CLEANING SHOPS 2624 N. Clark St. Tel. Diversey 2794 3917 Sheridan Road Tel. Graceland 3616

MEAT MARKET DIER BROTHERS Tel. Lake View 5622. 3253 N. Halsted.

MILLINERY—Good work and materials. Prices reasonable. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3406 Carroll Ave. Kedzie 1494.

NOVELTY AND NOTION SHOP FANCY DRY GOODS, INFANTS' WEAR Phone Diversey 9487. 2739 N. Clark St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING — OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Cleveland Ave. Phone Superior 1635.

SHAMPOO 50c. Hair dried by hand. 5 Manicures $1. Hair goods. MRS. M. A. PETRAN, 39 S. State. Cent. 3276.

TAILOR TO MEN AND WOMEN MAX VOLKMANN 1407 Belmont Ave. Tel. Grace. 1952 2369 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Div. 2388

TAILORS TO MEN—Suits $40 to $55 POTEL & COMPANY, Harrison 2984. 16 W. Jackson Blvd.

TAILOR—Ladies' and gentlemen's. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. WALTER J. UHR, 1409 E. 47th St., Chicago.

TAILOR to Ladies and Gentlemen. Exclusive Designer of Good Clothes. CODY, 5725 South Blvd. Austin 830.

WANDA KORTEN—IMPORTER Suite 801 Kesner Bldg., 5 N. Wabash Ave. Gowns, Suits, Wraps and Blouses designed and made to order. Tel. Cent. 3026.

OAK PARK, ILL.

FRED H. BLASE, Market and Grocer 6317-19 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill. Tel. Oak Park 340-341

CENTRAL

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, Fire and Automobile Insurance. F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, 112 E. Univ. Ave., Champaign, Ill.

EVANSTON, ILL.

CITY NATIONAL BANK Commercial and Savings Departments Safe Deposit Vault

COAL, COKE, WOOD—Selected qualities, full weights, prompt service. EDINGER & SPEIDEL, Evanston. Tel. 5035. Wilmette. Tel. 642.

CONFECTIONS, CANDY, ICE CREAM AND SODA. Everybody goes to THEOBALD'S, 600 and 617 Davis St.

DRY GOODS—WILLIAM S. LORD New Enlarged Millinery Section TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS Exclusive Patterns in Model Hats

EVANSTON CARPET CLEANING CO. Native cleaners and repairers of Oriental and Domestic Rugs. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. H. Koshgarian, Mgr., 920 Church St., Phone 277.

EVANSTON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Storage, Moving, Packing. Chairs and tables for rent. Main office 1621 Benson Av.

GROCERIES—HENRY J. SUHR, the Reliable Grocer. Gives personal attention to wants of customers. 604 Davis St.

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, Hair Goods, etc. WM. S. LORD, Appointments by Tel. Evanston 1024.

KODAKS—You will be satisfied by paying 10c per roll for expert development of films. Get our prices on Printing and Enlarging. CAMERA SHOP, 614 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.

MILLINERY, Leaders in Exclusive Styles—Best material and workmanship. M. McPHERSON & CO., 610 Davis St.

OCCIDENT FLOUR—A little higher in price but distinctively the best. Always cheerfully sold on approval. Try it at our risk and join thousands of families who enjoy the deliciously rich bread made solely from selected North Dakota hard spring wheat, milled at the OCCIDENT plant, the finest flour mill in the world. RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO., Evanston (Tel. 5035). Wilmette (Tel. 642).

WM. PARKER & CO. Fancy Cleaners and Dyers, 506 Davis St. PARKERS. PHONE 3638

TAILOR JOSEPH F. PIERSEN 619 Davis Street.

PEORIA, ILL.

CLARKE & CO. THE STORE OF SATISFACTION 102-104 So. Adam St.

DEPARTMENT STORE BLOCK & KUHL CO. THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill. A retail business said to be three times the largest in the state, outside Chicago. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS — Wiring and Fixtures. D. H. LACKEY ELECTRIC CO., 306 Woolner Bldg. 3773 Main.

FURNITURE, Rugs and Draperies of Quality. BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc., 312 So. Jefferson St.

GROCERIES—P. C. BARTLETT CO., First-class groceries. Phones Main 413 and 3755. 529 Main St.

SHOES—HUBER'S. Complete line of men's, women's, boys' and children's footwear. 340 Fulton. Tel. 733.

THE THOMPSON COAL CO.—Try Crescent Coal. Investigate price and guaranty. 129 S. Jefferson St. Phone 457.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLEANERS—Expert French Dry Cleaners. STANDARD DYE WORKS, 354 Jackson St. Phone Main 2892.

CORSET SHOP—FREDERICKA PLUCKHAN. Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats. 409 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DRY GOODS—GERRETSON & CO.—Silks, dress goods, wash goods, trimmings, laces, embroideries, underwear, corsets, hosiery, millinery, neckwear. Ready-to-wear suits, coats, gowns and waists.

FANCY GROCERIES M. A. FRANK & SON 843 Oakland Ave. 125 Farwell Ave.

FLORISTS—LOVELAND FLORAL CO. Prompt attention to all orders. Lobby R'way Exchange bldg. Tel. Main 1251.

HOSCH BROS. CO. HATTERS & FURRIERS 92 Wisconsin St.

HOSIERY, Underwear & Corsets—Adaline Bell. World's Star Knitting Co., Wade Corset Co. products. 546½ Stowell Ave.

LAUNDRY—VAUGHAN ATLANTIC LAUNDRY CO. J. T. Vaughan, pres.; G. B. Whitehill, secy. and treas. Wagon calls everywhere. 570 East Water St.

MEN'S FURNISHERS CHAS. W. CAPPER CO. 124 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

WACKLER'S GROCERY, Walker St. and Third Ave. We cut the price. You save pennies. Order by phone or mail.

MISSOULA, MONT.

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC, 10c per copy Add 1c for postage ORVIS MUSIC HOUSE

WICHITA, KAN.

DEPARTMENT STORE—GEO. INNES CO. The best for the price no matter what the price.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, Cut Glass, Novelties and Repairing. H. A. REINHARD, Jeweler, 109 N. Main

NEEDLES MUSIC CO.—Pianos, player-pianos, band instruments, violins, sewing machines and supplies. 132 N. Main.

DULUTH, MINN.

BARTHE-MARTIN CO. Send for Our Grocery Price List. We Save You Money.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS The genuine David & John Anderson—the best known and the known best ginghams—39c the yard this month at GEORGE A. GRAY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CARDS, MOTTOES, PICTURES, Jewelry, Stationery and Framing. THE ODD SHOP, 40 So. Eighth St.

CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim.

CONTRACTING — FRED A. PALMER, Builder and general jobbing, painting and decorating. 3003 Hennepin. Both phones.

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PRINTING—BIRELEY & ELSON PRINTING CO., Inc. E. J. Elson—C. E. Bireley. A-1671. 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671.

PRINTING — BOLTON PRINTING CO. F-6921—204 E. Fourth St.—Main 5213 Rush Orders a Specialty.

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Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Final papers have passed in the sale of the five-story brick apartment house located at 72 Batavia street, Back Bay, the grantor being Charles H. Spring and the purchaser Frances I. Welch of Everett. The entire property is assessed at $48,900, $6900 being on the 3912 square feet of land. William E. McCoy & Co. and Guy D. Tobey were the brokers in the transaction.

Another Back Bay transaction was concluded between the principals, being the sale of a 4-story brown stone swell front residence numbered 334 Bay State road, near Chilmark street, owned by Fred J. Weyand and purchased by Augustus F. Arnold. There is a ground area of 2858 square feet, taxed on $7000, also made part of the $23,000 assessment.

WEST END AND BRIGHTON SALES

Eli Silberstein has sold to Maria D. Emerson two improved estates, situated 42 Tileston street, corner of No. 4 Wiggin street, West End, consisting of one brick and one frame house, standing on a total of 1300 square feet of land. All valued at $7400 with $5300 of that amount applying on the land.

A small parcel in Brighton belonging to John E. Gately, on Murdock street, was sold to Bertha G. Nichols. There is a frame dwelling and 3788 square feet of land located near Maple avenue, which carries a total assessment of $3300.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Through the office of Llewellyn W. Vinal, a Franklin Park real estate broker, Mary A. Bonner has sold to Isaac Glickman of Lawrence three lots of land on Esmond street, Dorchester, containing 1228 square feet of land, assessed for 40 cents a foot.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

An important sale has just been consummated between Margaret W. Collins et al., owners of a large investment property in Roxbury, and William E. Moon, buyer. The location is 163 and 165 Crawford street, corner of 82 Holworthy street, consisting of brick stores on the street level and living apartments on the upper floors. The land area contains 8729 square feet valued at $3900, and the improvements are taxed on $40,000 additional.

Elizabeth C. Emery has taken title from Mary E. Fernald, in the purchase of three three-story brick dwelling houses situated 44 to 48 Palmer street, corner of Winslow street, Roxbury, assessed on $15,700 including $3700 valuation placed on 3649 square feet of land.

Frank Reynolds and wife are the new owners of the single frame dwelling numbered 49-51 Paul Gore street, near Center street, West Roxbury, taxed in the name of Mary L. Green for $5200. The lot of land containing 3934 square feet carries $1200 of that amount.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Midway st., 60-66-68-70, ward 13; U. S. Radiator Corp., J. W. Bishop Co.; brick storehouses.
Castle st., 104-106, ward 9; Nathan Spigel; brick stores and storage.
Commonwealth av., 975 and 975 rear, ward 25; J. J. Prendeville Co.; frame storage and frame offices.
Mill st., 24, ward 24; Jno J. Carr, Howard Bros.; frame dwellings.
State st., 114, ward 6; Annie Richards; alter offices.
Margaret st., 16, ward 6; A. Bivilaequa; alter tenements.
Terminal st., 48, ward 3; Terminal Wharf & Railroad Warehouse Co.; alter offices and storage.
Phillips st., 27, ward 11; Nathan Brown; alter store and tenements.
Boylston st., 1070-74, ward 10; George B. Dexter; alter stores.
Washington st., 925-27, ward 7; Geo. E. Durgin, agt.; alter store and dwelling.
Hancock st., 87, ward 20; Delia D. McDonald; alter store.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Eli Silberstein to Maria D. Emerson, Tileston and Wiggin sts.; q.; $1.
Fred J. Weyland to Augustus F. Arnold, Bay State rd.; q.; $1.
F. Wm. Stuart, Jr., Louis Levenson, Brighton st.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Laura Levy to Goldie Swartz, Broadway; q.; $1.
Anthony Gendroline to John Saukule et ux., Athens st.; q.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Julia M. McCarthy to Felice Di Clerico et al., Havre st.; w.; $1.
Vincenzi Scherzi to Guiseppe Amone, Border st.; w.; $1.

ROXBURY

Thomas F. McLaughlin to Charles B. McLaughlin, Edge Hill st.; w.; $1.
John F. Kinney to Caroline J. Browne, Quincy st.; q.; $1.
Margaret W. Collins et al. to William E. Boon, Crawford and Holworthy sts., 3 lots; d.; $3500.
Mary E. Fernald to Elizabeth C. Emery, Palmer and Winslow sts.; w.; $1.
Same to same, Palmer st.; w.; $1.
Same to same, Palmer st.; w.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Goldie Swartz to Laura Levy, Florida st.; q.; $1.
Samuel J. Aronson to Harry Rosenberg et al., Dorchester av. and Beale st.; w.; $1.
Mary E. O'Hearn to Anthony B. Thoennes, King st. and Dorchester av.; w.; $1.
Abraham I. Rudnick, mtgee., to Joseph Rudnick; d.; $100.
Henry J. O'Meara to John P. Keating, Fairfax st.; q.; $1.
Frances E. Moroney to Bridget McCaffrey, Harvard st.; q.; $1.
Samuel Glazer, trs., to Louis Brilliant, Balfour st.; q.; $1.
Hiram Tuell, tr., to Charles C. Copeland et al., Balfour and Mountain avs.; d.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

James E. Meade to Catherine A. Meade, Thrush and Willet sts., 2 lots, Thrush and He[illegible] $1.
BOSTON & MAI[illegible] to Frank Reynolds et [illegible] q.; $1.
Boston & Maine R. to Esther B. Coffin, quarter shows balance a[illegible] $35,765, as compared wi[illegible]a G. Nichels, $554,315 in Dec. 31, 1913, qua[illegible] H. McDer-

SUGAR MARKET [illegible]an et ux.,
NEW YORK—Domestic refin[illegible] Trust to spot raw markets are unchanged. [illegible]ore rds.;

ABOLITION OF THE POLL TAX IS ADVOCATED

John S. Codman, Representing the Massachusetts Single Tax League, Speaks Before Legislative Committee

Abolition of the poll tax was advocated by John S. Codman, representing the Massachusetts Single Tax League before the legislative committee on taxation at the State House this morning. There were hearings on several bills on this subject.

"The poll taxes assessed last year were only a trifle over $2,000,000 in a total tax levy of $87,000,000, or, in other words, they were only 2.3 per cent of the total levy. But the actual net revenue obtained from poll taxes was much smaller than $2,000,000, since from this sum we must deduct not only those taxes which were not collected, but we also must deduct the expense involved in collecting those taxes that were collected.

"As far as I am aware, there has been no attempt made to ascertain the cost of collecting the poll taxes throughout the state. On the other hand, there have been at least two investigations made to ascertain the cost in Boston and we can with these as a guide get a sufficiently clear idea of the cost throughout the state. One of these investigations was made by E. M. Hartwell, secretary of the statistics department of Boston, and the other by an expert accountant employed by the Boston finance commission. Mr. Hartwell reports that in the fiscal year 1906-1907 the cost of collection was 61 per cent of the collections, while the finance commission reports that for the six years 1900 to 1905, inclusive, the cost of collection was actually considerably in excess of the sum collected.

"Taking Mr. Hartwell's figures for collection in order to be on the safe side, and the figure already given for the ratio of polls collected to polls assessed, it appears that in Boston only one third of the assessed polls are collected and that 61 per cent of this one third is used up in collecting it, leaving only a net revenue of about 20 per cent of the assessed polls.

"If the Legislature is unwilling to give up the $1,000,000 of net revenue obtained from the poll tax, or is unwilling to raise the sum by a very slight increase of the property tax, I might suggest that it could be obtained from the property now exempt from taxation by making the exemption partial instead of complete. The best way to do this in my opinion would be to exempt as now all the personal property and buildings of the exempt institutions, but to tax the land on its value exclusive of improvements."

FISH DEALERS OF T WHARF KEEPING ON IN BUSINESS

Although there were no arrivals at T wharf today the pier hummed with activity and business. Carpenters were busy laying new planks for a long section of the pier in the middle of the wharf, and dealers transacted business with fresh fish secured from other ports and brought here by rail.

Three places are reported to be let on T wharf for additional stores, and will open within a few days. About the fish pier it was stated that seven new stores were to be opened.

Arriving at T wharf Tuesday morning with 5800 pounds of fish, the schooner Eva & Mildred, which was the first vessel to arrive at T wharf after that pier was evacuated by the dealers, did not sell. The skipper, Dennis O'Neil, did not wish to sell his fish at T wharf according to O. S. Hayward, treasurer and manager of the Producers Fish Company. It was said the skipper was offered 5 cents a pound for haddock at T wharf. That figure is more than was quoted at the fish pier.

CITY OFFICIALS URGE BILL TO END POLICE LISTING

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of Boston and others appeared this morning before the legislative committee on taxation at the State House to favor the bill with the petition of Mayor Curley to do away with the police listing in the city of Boston.

The bill provides that the listing of persons for registration and voting purposes shall be done by the board of assessors but provides that the investigations incident to supplementary listing shall be made by the police. Another argument in its favor advanced by the proponents is that the measure extends the time within which a person who is overlooked on the first listing may get upon the voters' lists.

Others who favored the bill were former Senator Thomas N. Vinson of Winchester, former Representative Charles A. Malley of Boston and Secretary Charles E. Folsom of the Boston board of assessors. There was no opposition. All of the proponents declared that the work now done by the police is a duplication of that done by the assessors.

SHIPPING AND FISH PIER NEWS

Ten trips of fresh groundfish were offered for sale at the fish pier today. Wholesale prices were rather high considering the dulness of the market, although they were lower than Tuesday's quotations. Arrivals: Str. Foam 31,200 pounds, str. Billow 52,700, str. Surf 39,000, schrs Conqueror 53,200, Esther Gray 8700, Reading 67,500, Gertrude De Costa 69,000, Josie & Phebe 71,000, Juno 86,500 and the Eva and Mildred from T wharf 8500. The Juno also had 600 halibut, Josie & Phebe 600, Getrude De Costa 2200, Reading 2500, Foam 900. The Foam also had 42,000 scrod, Billow 300 soles, 35,000 scrod, 200 catfish, 100 skates, 700 spawn; Surf 200 halibut, 33,000 scrod, 100 catfish, 600 soles, 300 skates, 300 spawn, and Conqueror 4000 scrod and 300 halibut. Quotations to dealers: Haddock $2.75@5.75 per hundredweight, steak cod $6.75, market cod $2.75, pollock $4.25 @5.75, large hake $5.75, medium hake $3.75 and cusk $3.

What is considered the quickest trip made by a local fishing vessel to Brown's Bank this year, was completed today with arrivals at the fish pier of the schooner Conqueror, Captain Robert Griffin. The vessel had more than 53,000 pounds of fish, and was only out four and a half days, encountering favorable conditions.

There were no arrivals reported at T wharf today, what business was done being transacted with receipts of fish brought here by rail from other ports, and purchased by dealers from the Italian motor dory fishermen.

Gill netters landed about 7000 pounds fresh fish of mixed variety at Gloucester today. There were no other arrivals reported.

Intensity of Molokai light station, Hawaiian islands, is to be increased by the United States lighthouse department to 620,000 candle power about April 1. The light will then show a flash of about a quarter second duration. This light is on the north coast of Molokai island.

According to the United States lighthouse department characteristics of Fowey Rocks light, outside Florida reefs, are to be changed about May 14 from fixed to a group of two flashes every 10 seconds. Characteristics of Sombrero Key light on Florida reefs will be changed at the same time from fixed to a group of five flashes every 15 seconds. Pulaski shoal whistling buoy No. 1 is to be established off Florida reefs about March 1. It will be one eighth mile east of Pulaski buoy No. 1 which will be discontinued.

In tow of the tug Gwalia, the five-masted schooner Magnus Manson, recently chartered to load coal at Norfolk for Buenos Aires, left this port today for New York, to be drydocked and repaired preparatory to the long voyage to South America. Upon arrival at New York, Captain Torrey will leave the vessel and proceed to Deer Isle, Me., returning to the vessel with Mrs. Torrey.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Hampden, Crowley, Baltimore.
Str Middlesex, Wider, Norfolk.
Str Grecian, Parker, Philadelphia.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Stm ltr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.
Tug Carlisle, Derrickson, Portland twg bg Cocalico, for Philadelphia.
Tug Pallas, Brennan, Rockland.
Tug Orion, Breckenridge, Rockland, twg bg Sharon, Portland.
Tug Richmond, Bowden, Portland twg bg Geo. R. Skolfield, for Sewalls Point.

Cleared

Str Ubbergen (Dutch), Ruige, Antilla.
Str Ran (Swed), Dahlquist, New York and Philadelphia.
Str Dunsley (Br) Arkley, Liverpool.
Str Esparta, Mader, Havana and Port Limon.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland, Me.

Sailings

Strs Dunsley (Br), Liverpool; Kershaw, Baltimore via Newport News; J H Devereaux, M E Harper, Lamberts Point; Sygna (Nor), Louisburg, C B; Bay View, Newport News, twg bg Britannia; Ran (Swed) New York via Philadelphia.

Tgs Carlisle, Philadelphia, twg bgs Cocalico, Barry and Logan; Honey Brook, New York, twg bgs L & W B C C Nos 10, 11 and 12; John A Hughes, Philadelphia, twg bg I D Fletcher; Security, New York, twg bgs S O Co Nos 57 and 58; Western, New York, twg bgs David Wallace, Metacomet and Pilgrim.

Tugs Tacony, New York, twg bgs Strafford Devon and City of Washington; Richmond twg bgs Geo. R. Skolfield, Sewalls Point, Lancaster and Kennebec, for Newport News; Juno and Neptune, Beverly.

Schrs Eva C (Br), Halifax, N S; Mabel E Goss, Portland; James L Maloy, Gloucester.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs St Helens, Salaverry via Balboa; Minnehaha, London; Hyanthes, Buenos Aires via Cuba, Savannah, Wilmington and Boston; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston; Mandeville, Kingston, etc; El Sud, Galveston; City of Macon, Bremen; Beacon, Jamaica; Dunstan, Para; Stikelstad, Philadelphia; Sark, Buenos Aires via Boston; Heronspool, Penarth; Topila, Sabine; Citta di Messina, Mediterranean ports; Jos di Giorgio, Port Antonio; Campania, Genoa; Bayonne, do.

Tuesday, str Toronto, Hull, Eng.; Jefferson, Newport News and Norfolk.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb 16—Arrd str William Chisholm, Fall River; Feb 14, Texas, Christiania etc for New Orleans; Feb 16, John Blumer, Ardrossan, and left for Savannah; Lucerna, Newcastle, and left for Port Arthur; Turbo, New Orleans, and left for Spezia; Berwindvale, Havana, and left on return; Burnby, New Orleans and left for Marseilles; Jupiter, Savannah; Mozart, Port Said.

NORFOLK, Feb 16—Arrd strs Achlibster, San Francisco; Iddesleigh, Cardiff; schrs Florence M Penley, Portland; Edward B. Winslow, Boston.

Sld, 16, strs Suffolk, Boston; Wladimir Sawin, Copenhagen; Lucigen, Dartmouth.

APALACHICOLA, Feb 16—Sld schr Blanche H King, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Feb 16 — Arrd strs Transportation, Portland; Fernley, Cardiff; Mimer, Macoris; schr Ruth E, Merrill, Boston. Sld strs Allanton, Maddalena; Suwanee, Jacksonville and Savannah; Manna Hata, New York; Wegadesk, Norfolk; Angelo Parodi, Spezia; Auchencraig, Buenos Aires or Montevideo; Frances, Macoris; Gloucester, Boston; Everett, Boston; Malden, Boston.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 16—Arrd str Burresfield, Cardiff.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16—Arrd strs Aldebaran, Newcastle, E.; Vera.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16—Sld strs Leelanaw, Bremen, Tanceed, Gothenburg; Archbank, Havre via Newport News.

CAMBRIDGE HAS FIRST PRIMARY UNDER NEW LAW

(Continued from page one)

assessor (two years), Eugene C. Pierce; three years, Irvin B. Frost; for town clerk, Charles W. Houlihan; for town treasurer, Royal C. Broderick; for town auditor, Sumner Robinson; for constables, John Argy, Frank D. Chant, Patrick J. Keenan and P. Henry Meade; for water commissioner, William F. Grimes; for the school committee (two years), Mrs Eleanor H. Frenning; three years, Seth T. Gano and Mrs. Helen L. Wellington; for library trustee (one year), Seth T. Gano; three years, H. O. Underwood and Mrs. Margaret Wrisley; for the board of health, Dr. L. B. Clark; for tree warden, F. D. Chant and for commissioner of the sinking fund, John H. Edwards.

Watertown Has Caucuses

As a result of the town caucuses held in Watertown last night and the night before to nominate officers to be elected at the annual town meeting on March 1, there are six contests for six of the town offices. The candidates for selectmen are: Republican, W. H. Lucas for reelection; G. F. Robinson and W. F. Ross. Democratic, J. H. McNally for reelection, W. W. Patten and F. H. Mahoney.

The present town auditor, W. W. Norcross, Jr., will be opposed for reelection by Henry D. Cooney, who was nominated on stickers. F. J. Colby and J. A. Shurtleff are candidates for the office of tax collector; G. F. Grogan will be opposed for reelection as tax assessor by C. H. Hobbs; A. L. Stevenson will be opposed for reelection to the board of health by Dr. E. J. Donoghue. J. W. Gerry and E. F. Hughes are candidates for water commissioner.

Candidates for trustees of the free library are: Volney Skinner and the Rev. E. C. Camp. Mrs. M. R. Lufkin is seeking reelection for a three-year term on the town planning board. For the school committee, W. D. Gooch and Mrs. A. M. Silisbee are seeking reelection.

There are three candidates for constable, K. H. Brown for reelection, E. F. Colligan and Ciro Scipione.

Arlington Nominates

Arlington's caucus, held to nominate officers who will be voted on at the annual March meeting, was held in the town hall last night. The town this year changes from electing three selectmen for one-year terms to electing one each year for a three-year term. For the one-year term Willis P. Howard was nominated without opposition, and for the two-year term Thomas J. Donnelly defeated two opponents. Donnelly and Howard are present members of the board. Horatio A. Phinney was nominated for the three-year term. Each man will probably have one or more opponents at the election.

The only other contest was for assessor, in which F. Alfred Patterson obtained the nomination.

Salem Names Candidates

SALEM, Mass.—William O. Safford and William H. Colbert were chosen at a special preliminary election yesterday to run on the ballot at the final election to be held March 9 for director of public health to fill the vacancy left by Thomas J. Lally. There were 11 candidates in the field and a total of 3975 votes were cast. Of this number Mr. Safford received 1275 and Mr. Colbert 668, or a little over half the former's vote. William O. Safford has been chairman of the board of health for many years. William H. Colbert was the first director of public health under the new charter for one year, 1913, being succeeded by Thomas J. Lally.

WORLD PEACE BY PLAN OF POSTAL UNION IS URGED

Roger Sherman Hoar Tells Women's Publicity Club This Is the Wedge of International Service to Bind Nations

The Women's Publicity Club was addressed at luncheon today at the Hotel Thorndike by Roger Sherman Hoar, who took as his subject, "The First Step Towards Permanent Peace." Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., of New York, spoke on "Woman as a Factor In Advertising." Former Senator Hoar said in part:

"For obtaining world peace, the proposition which I wish to present, and the reasons to suppose that it would prove successful are as follows: Real world federation is looked on by many as the ultimate solution which will end war. But very few people are optimistic enough to believe that world federation can come at once. Therefore what is needed for the present is not a comprehensive plan for a complete federation, but rather an idea for a first step. The seeds of a real world state will not be sown until the nations embark upon some cooperative venture and join in however loose a federal government.

"The logical starting point will be found in some line of business for which the foundation is already laid in some new existing international body. Only one such body in existence today bears any relation to any possible international enterprise, to wit., the Universal Postal Union.

"This union was organized at Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 9, 1874, and now embraces in its membership every nation of the world with the exception of Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Morocco. It has a clearing house to settle the postal debts of the nations. An international congress meets every six years or so to make postal regulations. These regulations are responsible for the fact that a letter does not pay an extra charge to every country through which it passes, and also for the foreign 5-cent postage rate. The union now has jurisdiction over all matters relative to the exchange of mails.

"This jurisdiction could be extended without much difficulty to cover not only the regulation of the international mails, but also their actual conduct. A vote of the next postal Congress could establish (if ratified by the constituent nations) a system whereby the nations would contribute to support a mail service carried in boats flying an international flag and managed by an international postal legislature and executive. This would amount to the most practical form of a loose federal government.

"This federal government would with time be sure to develop. Its powers, as the nations come to trust each other more and more, would gradually increase. Gradually there would develop federal regulations for safety of the mails, federal charting, federal control of lighthouses and buoys, police power to protect mails, extension of that police power to protect all shipping, still further extension of the police power, and finally, as a substitute for the treaties to which the union now owes its powers, a federal constitution. The adoption of this constitution would change the union into a real world state.

"America desires world peace through federation. She should therfore present to the nations at the earliest opportunity a feasible plan. Permanent peace will come eventually, if America at the congress this summer will take the first step toward world federation."

SKIPPER LEAVES SHIP AGROUND TO BE AT FISH SALE

Undaunted when his schooner ran her nose into the mud off Castle island early today, Capt. Larry Norris of the Josie & Phebe, left the boat with her 71,600 pounds of fish in care of the crew and rowed to the fish pier to be present at the early auction on the floor of the New England Fish Exchange.

It was an easy row to the fish pier, and Captain Norris stepped into the exchange for the auction. Bidding was quiet, and dullness prevailed. Also low prices were the rule. Hoping for improvement in demand, he held back his trip, and decided to return to the vessel and await high tide. The vessel was floated without apparent damage this afternoon with aid of tugs. If profits continue too low the skipper with probably proceed to Gloucester and sell the fish for salting and curing.

OKLAHOMA GAS MEN ORGANIZE

TULSA, Okla.—The Natural Gas Association of Oklahoma was formed at a meeting here recently of representatives of nearly all the large natural gas companies operating in the state, says a special to the Oklahoma City Oklahoman. The object of the association, according to the promoters, is to promote friendly relations between consumer and distributors of natural gas, the advancement of scientific and practical knowledge in all matters relating to construction and management of natural gas properties and to promote fraternity between employees, natural gas companies and employers.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancelation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Megantic, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 17
Minneapolis, for London ..... Feb. 17
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen ..... Feb. 18
*St. Louis, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 20
*Rochambeau, for Havre ..... Feb. 20
*Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa ..... Feb. 20
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Rotterdam ..... Feb. 20
Tuscania, Liverpool and Glasgow ..... Feb. 20
Minnehaha, for London ..... Feb. 24
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen ..... Feb. 25
Cymric, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 27
*St. Paul, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 27
*La Touraine, for Havre ..... Feb. 27
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen ..... Feb. 27
*Lusitania, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 27
*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa ..... Feb. 27
Finland, for Gibraltar-Naples ..... Feb. 27
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam ..... Feb. 27

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports ..... Feb. 17
Pretorian, for Glasgow ..... Feb. 18

Sailings from Portland

Ocean Monarch, for Glasgow ..... Feb. 18
Vaderland, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 20

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Baltic, for New York ..... Feb. 17
Dominion, for Philadelphia ..... Feb. 17
Franconia, for New York ..... Feb. 20
New York, for New York ..... Feb. 20
Zeeland, for Halifax and Portland ..... Feb. 20
Arabic, for New York ..... Feb. 24
Orduna, for New York ..... Feb. 27
Philadelphia, for New York ..... Feb. 27

Sailings from London

Minnewaska, for New York ..... Feb. 18
Minneapolis, for New York ..... Feb. 25

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York ..... Feb. 20
Carthaginian, for Portland ..... Feb. 24
Sardinian, for Philadelphia ..... Feb. 27
Verdum, for Boston ..... Feb. 27

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York ..... Feb. 20
Rijndam, for New York ..... Feb. 27

Sailings from Havre

Chicago, for New York ..... Feb. 20
Niagara, for New York ..... Feb. 27

Sailings from Genoa

Canopic, for Boston ..... Feb. 20
Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York ..... Feb. 23

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York ..... Feb. 18
Oscar II., for New York ..... Feb. 25

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*China, for Hongkong ..... Feb. 20
*Matsonia, for Honolulu ..... Feb. 24
*Manchuria, for Hongkong ..... Feb. 27

Sailings from Seattle

*Canada Maru, for Hongkong ..... Feb. 23
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong ..... Feb. 23

Sailings from Vancouver

*Niagara, for Sydney ..... Feb. 17

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Mongolia, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 17
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 23
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma ..... Feb. 25

Sailings from Yokohama

Panama Maru, for Tacoma ..... Feb. 22
Mongolia, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 27

Sailings from Honolulu

Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 16
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 23
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 24
Ventura, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 25

Sailings from Sydney

Makura, for Vancouver ..... Feb. 18
Moana, for San Francisco ..... Feb. 27

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Gibraltar ..... Gibraltar ..... Feb. 2
Elisabeth ..... Rotterdam ..... Jan. 30
Saxon Monarch ..... Liverpool ..... Feb. 5
Tenbergen ..... Montevideo ..... Jan. 19

THURSDAY, FEB. 18

Waaldijk ..... Rotterdam ..... Feb. 3
Appenine ..... Fowey, Eng ..... Feb. 2

FRIDAY, FEB. 19

Arundo ..... Buenos Aires ..... Jan. 19
Idaho ..... Hull, Eng ..... Feb. 4
Bohemian ..... Liverpool ..... Feb. 7

SATURDAY, FEB. 20

Verona ..... Naples ..... Feb. 8
Bratsberg ..... Buenos Aires ..... Jan. 25
East Point ..... Liverpool ..... Feb. 8

SUNDAY, FEB. 21

Iberian ..... Manchester ..... Feb. 9

MONDAY, FEB 22

San Jose ..... Port Limon, C. R. ..... Feb. 13
Colonian ..... London ..... Feb. 9

TUESDAY, MARCH 2

Oregonian ..... San Francisco ..... Feb. 1

THURSDAY, FEB. 25

Olaf Kyrre ..... Christiania ..... Feb. 3

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10

Lord Erne ..... Melbourne

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 20

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters—	*Other articles
Azores islands, via Ponta Delgada	Cretic	Feb. 17 12:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Specially addressed, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, via Christiansand	Hellig Olav	Feb. 17 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Esparta	Feb. 18 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Louis	Feb. 19 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, except Luxemburg, via Naples	Duca d'Aosta	Feb. 19 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Havre	Rochambeau	Feb. 19 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Germany and Luxemburg, specially addressed for other destinations via Rotterdam	Nieuw Ams'dm	Feb. 19 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax	A. W. Perry	Feb. 20 11:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates: 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), at 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post mail for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P.O.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Tamba Maru	Seattle,	Feb. 18, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran.	Feb. 19, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Marama	San Fran.	Feb. 19, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Manchuria	San Fran.	Feb. 22, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran.	Feb. 25, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West), which is forwarded via Europe	Willochra	San Fran.	Feb. 26, 6 p.m.
Guam	U. S. transport	San Fran.	Feb. 28, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Shidzouka Maru	Seattle,	March 4, 6 p.m.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

First Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, medical reserve corps, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

First Lieuts. Laurence C. Matthews and Clement H. Wright, second infantry, from assignment to that regiment.

The following officers are relieved from assignments to the regiments indicated:

First Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, seventh cavalry.

First Lieut. Reynold F. Migdalski, eighth cavalry.

Capt. Charles G. Mortimer, second field artillery.

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, second field artillery.

First Lieut. William E. Dunn, second field artillery.

Capt. Frank R. Curtis, twenty-fourth infantry.

Capt. Jas. M. Love, Jr., fifteenth infantry.

Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, eighth infantry.

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, twenty-fourth infantry.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 15 infantry.

Each of the officers will proceed to the United States and report to commanding general, western department.

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 16 infantry, detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with organized militia of Kentucky to Frankfort, Ky.

Maj. Henry G. Learnard, adjutant-general, to Ft. George Wright, Wash., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof, to Canal Zone.

Navy Orders

Ensign B. G. Leighton, detached North Dakota; to receiving ship Norfolk.

Ensign J. H. Strong, detached North Dakota; to naval training station, Newport.

Ensign Valentine Wood, detached North Dakota; to naval training station, Newport.

Ensign F. L. Johnston, detached North Dakota; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Ensign Clarke Witners, detached North Dakota; to naval training station, Newport.

Movements of Vessels

Glacier, LaPaz for Mazatlan.
Maryland, at Guaymas.
Nashan, Chattanooga, and New Orleans, at Acapulco.
Kansas, Philadelphia for Guantanamo.
Solace, New York for Guantanamo.
Warrington, at New York yard.
Following post repair trials:
Tonopah, E-1 and E12, at Charleston.
Texas, at Tompkinsville.
Panther, Charleston for Key West.
Cyclops, at Sewall Point.
Sylph, at Norfolk.
Vulcan, Guacanayabo Bay for Philadelphia.
Tennessee, Jaffa for Alexandria, Egypt.
Smith, Charleston for Key West.
Monaghan, Sterett, and Roe, at Key West.
Saturn, at Bremerton yard.
Proteus, Nagasaki for Olongapo.
Celtic, New York yard for Guantanamo.

An auxiliary division of the Atlantic fleet has been formed consisting of the Vestal (flagship), Celtic, Culgoa, Lebanon, Solace, Ontario, Sonoma, Patapsco, Patuxent, and San Francisco.

San Francisco, detached from cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet.

G-1, G-2, G-4 and Sonoma at New York yard, ordered to Delaware Breakwater, where G-4 will be detached, proceed to Cramp's shipyard. From the Breakwater G-1, G-2 and Sonoma will proceed to Hampton Roads.

Jason en route from Barcelona to Bristol, England, will arrive at Hampton Roads about the middle of March and will sail for San Francisco via Panama canal.

CHICAGO WELL CALLED LARGEST

CHICAGO—What is said to be the largest well in the world, which has required two years to build and cost $50,000, has just been completed at the stock yards, says the Tribune. With a depth of 1625 feet and a diameter of 16¼ inches at the bottom, its flow exceeds 3,000,000 gallons a day. A supplementary bore will increase this to 7,000,000 gallons.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET ESTABLISHES LOWER PRICES

Diplomatic Uncertainties Largely Responsible for the Selling — New Haven Soon Declines to New Minimum Figure

Diplomatic uncertainties have had considerable effect upon securities prices the last few days. It is not generally thought that anything serious will result from the situation but traders are timid and prefer waiting for the atmosphere to clear somewhat before taking an aggressive stand on the bull side. In fact there has been more aggressiveness shown on the bear side lately. It has been distinctly a professional market for some time. The big interests have held aloof preferring to wait for a return of normal times before entering the market. There has been considerable investment buying in the aggregate but individual transactions have not been large.

Stocks were weak during the first half of the session today. Opening prices were down a good fraction and there was considerable selling during the forenoon. Specialties and standard issues alike were weak. Reading opened off ⅜ at 143⅜, improved ⅛ and dropped a point before midday. Baltimore & Ohio was off ½ at the opening at 68 and declined a point further. American Beet Sugar was off ½ at 39½ and receded to 38¾ before midday. Mexican Petroleum which has been weak for some days past was off ½ at the opening at 69½. After improving to 70 it declined to 67½.

Local stocks sold off early. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 46¼, improved to 46½ and declined more than a point. New Haven was a weak feature. It was off 1½ at the opening at 47½ and soon declined to 47, the new minimum price. American Telephone sold off a point from last night's closing. Granby, Greene Cananea and Mohawk each lost a point.

During the afternoon there was some activity in Boston & Maine on the local board. It opened unchanged at 20½ and rose to 23 before the beginning of the last hour. New Haven and Fitchburg preferred also improved. The New York market was very quiet and prices were slightly firmer.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bradeen	6 11/16	6 11/16	6 11/16
Bay State Gas	10c	10c	10c
Butte London	21c	20c	20c
Calaveras	1 1/16	1	1
Calumet	13c	11c	12c
Champion	10c	10c	10c
Chief	70c	65c	65c
Consolidated Arizona	32c	30c	32c
Crown Resv	72c	72c	72c
Davis Daly	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Humbolt	14c	14c	14c
First National Copper	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Iron Blossom	99c	99c	99c
New Baltic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Tonopah Extension	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Tonopah Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
United Verde Ex	2⅛	2 1/16	2 1/16

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

(Reported by Hornblower & Weeks)

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	13½	14
Atlantic Refining	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	240	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	111	114
Chesebrough Mfg	645	665
Colonial Oil	95	100
Continental Oil	220	228
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	52
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225
Galena-Signal Oil	163	165
do pf	137	142
Indiana Pipe Line	97	103
National Transit	32	34
New York Transit	215	225
Northern Pipe Line	90	93
Ohio Oil	122	123
Pierce Oil Corporation	12¼	13
Prairie Oil & Gas	212	214
Solar Refining	235	245
Southern Pipe Line	210	214
South Penn Oil	260	265
South West Penn Pipe Line	112	118
Standard Oil, California	284	286
Indiana	420	426
Kansas	345	360
Kentucky	245	250
Nebraska	310	320
New Jersey	399	401
New York	184	185½
Ohio	420	440
Swan & Finch	140	150
Union Tank Line	80	83
Vacuum Oil	187	191
Washington Oil	33	38
Standard Oil Old Stock	1250	..
do Subs	850	..
Illinois Pipe	122	123
Prairie Pipe	135	140

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair; moderate northerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; moderate northwest winds.

Pressure is low in the western and high in the eastern half of the United States. Temperatures are lower in eastern and interior districts but above zero, excepting in parts of Ontario; lowest is 24 degrees below, at White River. In New England the range is from 24 degrees at Burlington and Northfield, to 34 degrees at Boston and Nantucket. Excepting rain on parts of the Pacific coast, generally fair weather prevails throughout the country.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ....34 | 12 noon 42

Average in Boston yesterday, 45¼.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	30	New Orleans	44
Buffalo	26	New York	34
Chicago	28	Philadelphia	36
Denver	32	Pittsburgh	30
Des Moines	34	Portland, Me	34
Jacksonville	50	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	40	St. Louis	34
Nantucket	34	Washington	32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises........ 6:39 | High water,
Sun sets........ 5:19 | 1:22 a.m., 1:40 p.m.
Length of day..10:40 | Moon sets.. 9:15 p.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:49 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
Al-Chal MfgCopf	35	35	35	35
Am Ag Chem pf	91	91	91	91
Amalgamated	53¾	53¾	52⅞	52⅞
Am Beet Sugar	39½	39½	38½	38½
Am Can	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛
Am Can pf	94	94	93⅝	93⅝
Am Car Fy	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
Am Cotton Oil	45¾	45¾	43¾	44¾
Am H & L	5	5	5	5
Am H & L pf	27½	27½	27	27
Am Ice Sec Co	23½	23½	23¼	28¼
Am Linseed Oil	9½	9½	9½	9½
AmLoco	21½	21½	21⅜	21½
Am Smelting	64⅛	64⅛	61⅝	61¾
Am Smelting pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Am Steel Fy	27	27	27	27
Am Sugar	102	102¼	102	102⅝
Am Tel & Tel	119¼	119⅜	118¼	118⅞
Am Woolen	18	18	18	18
Anaconda	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½
Atchison	94¼	94¼	93½	93⅝
At Coast Line	105	105	104	104
Baldwin Loco pf	100	100	100	100
Balt & Ohio	68	68	67	67⅜
Beth Steel	56¾	56¾	55⅜	55½
Beth Steel pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
B F Goodrich	31¾	31¾	31	31
B F Goodrich pf	96¾	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
Brooklyn R T	86¼	86¼	85¾	86¼
Brook Union	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
Cal Petroleum	18¼	18¼	17¾	18
Cal Petroleum pf	52	52	51½	52
Can Pacific	157	157⅞	156¼	156¾
C C C & St L pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Cent Leather	35¼	35¼	34⅛	34⅜
Cent Leather pf	102½	102½	101¾	101¾
Ches & Ohio	41¾	41¾	41	41⅛
Chi & G West pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Clu Pdy & Co pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
C M & St Paul pf	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
C M & St Paul	86	86	85½	85½
Chi & N West	125	125	125	125
Chino Copper	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
Col Fuel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Corn Products	9½	9½	9	9
Corn Products pf	66⅞	66⅞	66	66
Con Can	47	47	47	47
Con Can pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
Erie	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
Erie 1st pf	35⅛	35⅛	34½	34½
Fed M & S Co pf	26	26	26	26
Gen Electric	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
Gen Motors pf	95	95	95	95
Gt Nor Ore	31	31	30½	30½
Gt Nor pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gug Ex Co	50⅛	50⅛	48⅞	48⅞
Nat Enamel	10	10	10	10
Nat Lead	50	50	50	50
Nat Lead pf	107	107	107	107
Nevada Con	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
N Y C	84	84	83	83⅜
N Y N H & H	47⅛	47¾	47	47⅝
N & W	100	100	99⅞	99⅞
No Pac	102¼	102½	102	102¼
Pac Mail	20	20	20	20
Penn	104¾	104⅞	104½	104⅝
Peoples Gas	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
Pitts Coal	20½	20⅝	20	20
Pitts Coal pf	93	93	93	93
Press St Car	29	29⅛	28¼	28½
Pullman Co	152	152	152	152
Quicksilver pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
Ray Con	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	16¾
Reading	143½	143½	142½	142½
Rdg 2d pf	84	84	83	83
Rock Island	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Rumely	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Ry Steel S	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
Seab A L pf	36	36	36	36
Sears-Roebuck	204	204	204	204
So Pac	83¾	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝
So Ry	15⅛	15¼	14⅞	15
So Ry pf	48	48	48	48
Stand Mill pf	66	66	66	66
Studebaker	45	45	43⅞	43⅞
Studebaker pf	93¼	93¼	92¼	92¼
Tenn Cop	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
Texas Co	129	129	127½	128
Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½
Third Avenue	45½	45½	44⅝	44⅝
T City RT	97⅞	97⅞	97	97
U Bag & P	5½	5½	5½	5½
U Bag & P pf	28	28	28	28
Union Pacific	119	119⅛	118½	118¾
U P warrants	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Union Pac pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
U Rys Inv pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
U S Rubber	55½	55½	54½	54½
U S Steel	43	43⅛	42	42
U S Steel pf	104⅛	104½	104⅛	104½
Utah Cop	52¼	52½	51¼	51¼
Wabash pf	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
W Maryland	18¾	18¾	18	18
W Maryland pf	30½	30½	30½	30½
Western Union	63¼	63¼	62½	62½
Westinghouse	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69½
Willys Overland	95½	95½	95	95
Willys Over'd pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Woolworth	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜

*Ex-dividend.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1609 tubs 170 bxs 91,050 lbs butter, 390 bxs cheese, 4042 cs eggs; 1914, 4557 tubs 1520 bxs 276,689 lbs butter, 58 bxs cheese, 2258 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 10,868 pkgs butter, 1750 bxs cheese, 7129 cs eggs; 1914, 8880 pkgs butter, 387 bxs cheese, 7853 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16—Egg market lower at 24@24¼c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Buter market steady; extras 29c, extra firsts 28@28½c, firsts 26@27c, packing stock 19@19½c; receipts 7546 packages; egg market steady; firsts 24c, ordinary firsts 23c, refrigerator firsts 16@17c; receipts 7980 cases.

LONDON SHOWS DISPOSITION TO HESITATE

Trading in Securities Is Narrow—Gilt-Edged Investments Are Steady, but Home Railways Inclined to Droop

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets continue steady and dull.

LONDON—Trading in securities on the stock exchange was narrow today and there was a disposition to hesitate. Gilt-edged investments were steady. The announcement of the issue of £20,000,000 treasury bills next week of which £6,000,000 will be renewals was not depressing.

Home railways showed a tendency to decline. The government's net revenue guarantee will prevent the advance in wages granted to the employees from reducing profits, but labor troubles are feared when with the end of the war the higher wage scale will be canceled automatically.

Americans drooped on news from New York. Central was particularly affected. Canadian-Pacifics sympathized. Support was furnished to Russians. Chinese and Japanese issues lacked steadiness because of the political situation.

Business in oils was quieter. Armament descriptions showed irregularity with price changes narrower.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	68 9/16	1/16
Amalgamated	53¾	⅛
Atchison	93⅝	⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	68⅜	⅛
Canadian Pacific	158⅜	*1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	¼
Chicago Great Western	10⅞	⅛
St. Paul	86⅜	*⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	6¼	..
Erie	21⅝	⅛
do 1st pref	35	..
Illinois Central	104¾	..
Kansas & Texas	10⅝	..
New York Central	85	*1
Norfolk & Western	100⅛	⅛
Ontario & Western	22⅝	..
Pennsylvania	104⅛	⅝
Reading	143	¾
Southern Railway	16⅛	*¾
Southern Pacific	83⅞	⅛
Union Pacific	118¾	¼

*Advance.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.63	1.63	1.57⅞	1.60
July	1.36	1.36	1.30¼	1.32⅛b
Corn—				
May	.79¼	.79¼	.76⅝	.77¾
July	.80½	.80½	.78	.79⅛
Oats—				
May	.60½	.60½	.58¾	.59¾b
July	.56⅞	.56⅞	.54¾	.55¾
Pork—				
May	19.00	19.00	18.77	18.82
July	19.40	19.40	19.22	19.25
Lard—				
May	10.85	10.85	10.72	10.77
July	...	10.92	10.87	10.90

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—A sharp decline in the market occurred led by the new crop deliveries. Weather conditions over the belt were regarded as ideal. However, the Price Current reported cold and wet weather in the cotton states where wheat is being grown and unfavorable conditions in some of the eastern states. The decline was sharp and was helped by the selling for large cash houses. It was thought that country offerings had increased again. The absence of an important short interest deprived the market of a source of support.

There was scale down buying by commission houses but on the whole the speculative inquiry was checked by the nervousness over the shipping situation, it being rumored than another British warship had been sunk. The decline was checked partly by an export demand, it being rumored that there were fair sales put through on the break, although the overnight business was not important. The weather conditions in the Argentine are not favorable.

Corn was decidedly weak again. Considerable bear pressure was claimed. There was liquidation for country and speculative account. Some stop-loss orders were reached and bearish comment was made on the continuation of liberal receipts. There were rumors of a scattered export demand although nothing defifinite was learned. Crop conditions in the Argentine remain satisfactory.

Oats declined easily with other markets. Commission houses were on both sides of the list. The belief that country selling would let up and that further export sales would transpire induced outside support at times.

IDLE FREIGHT CAR SURPLUS

CHICAGO—Net surplus of idle freight cars on roads of United States and Canada on Feb. 1 was 226,641. The gross surplus was 227,473, and the total shortage was 832.

GERMAN GOLD TO DENMARK

COPENHAGEN—The National Bank has received $2,500,000 in gold from the German Imperial Bank to counteract the Danish-German exchange.

THIRTY MILLION TRADE BALANCE

WASHINGTON—Balance of trade in favor of the United States for the week ended Feb. 13 was $30,320,607; for 11 weeks $305,664,352.

HANCOCK STOCK ASSESSED

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Directors of Hancock Consolidated have called a $3 assessment, payable $1 each in May, September and January.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
Allouez	42½	42½	41¾	41¾
Am Ag Chem	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Am Ag Chem pf	91¾	91¾	90½	90¾
Amalgamated	53½	53½	53	53
Amoskeag	62	62	62	62
Am Pneu pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Am Sugar	102½	102¾	102	102½
Am Sugar pf	112	112	112	112
Am Tel	119¾	119¾	118½	119
Am Woolen pf	78½	78½	78	78
Am Zinc	22	22½	21⅜	22¼
Anaconda	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Ariz Com	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
B & A	189	189½	189	189½
Bost Elevated	90	90	90	90
Bost & Lowell	110	110	110	110
Boston & Maine	20½	24½	20¼	24¼
Boston & Me pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Butte & Balak	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Butte & Sup	46¼	46½	45¼	45¼
Calumet & Ariz	54¼	54¼	52¼	52¼
Calu & Hecla	390	391	390	391
Centennial	17	17	17	17
Chicago Junc pf	104⅛	104⅛	104	104
Chino	35¼	35½	35	35
Copper Range	34¼	34½	34	34½
East Boston	10	10	9⅞	10
East Butte	9½	9½	9⅜	9¼
Edison Elec	243	244	243	244
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Fitchburg pf	55	55	55	55
Franklin	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
Ga Ry & E	120	120	120	120
General Elec	141½	142½	141	142½
Granby	68¾	68¾	67½	67½
Greene-Cananea	26	26	24½	24¾
Hancock	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11½
Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Inspiration	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Isle Royale	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Lake Copper	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Maine Central	95½	95½	95	95
Mass	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
Mass Elec pf	45	45¼	45	45¼
Mass Gas	81	81	81	81
Mass Gas pf	90	90	90	90
Miami	18½	18½	18½	18½
Mississippi Pow	12	12	12	12
Mohawk	56¼	56¼	55½	55¾
Nevada Cons	12	12⅛	12	12
New Arcadian	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5
New Eng Tel	139	139	139	139
N Y N H & H	47½	48	47	47½
Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
North Butte	24	24	23½	23½
North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Old Colony Min	4	4	4	4
Old Dominion	42½	42½	42½	42½
Osceola	70½	70½	70	70½
Pond Creek Coal	14¼	14¼	14	14
Pullman	151¾	151¾	151	151
Quincy	56	56	56	56
Ray Cons	17	17	17	17
Reece Button	17	17¼	17	17¼
Reece Fold Mac	4½	4½	4½	4½
Shannon	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
Shattuck & Ariz	22½	22½	22	22¼
St Mary's	29½	30	29	29
Superior	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½
Swift & Co	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108½
Tamarack	31¾	31¾	31	31
Torrington	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Torrington pf	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
Tuolumne	28c	28c	28c	28c
Union Pacific	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Uni Shoe Mac	55	55	55	55
Uni Shoe Mac pf	28¾	29	28¾	29
United Fruit	115¼	116¼	115¼	116¼
U S Smelting	22½	22½	21¾	21¾
U S Smelting pf	41½	41½	41	41
U S Steel	42¾	43	42⅜	42⅜
U S Steel pf	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
Utah-Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Utah Cons	10	10	10	10
Utah Copper	52¼	52¼	51⅛	51⅛
West End	69¾	70	69¾	70
West End pf	92	92	92	92
Western Union	63½	63½	62¾	62¾
W H McElwain	101½	101½	101¼	101½
Wolverine	46½	46½	46	46½

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
Mass Gas 4½s 1931	93	93	93
N E Tel 5s 1932	101¼	101¼	101¼
Seattle Electric 5s	98½	98½	98½
Western Tel 5s	96½	96½	96½

DIVIDENDS

American Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable March 1 to stock of record 3 p. m., Feb. 17.

The National Transit Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share. This is a reduction of 25 cents a share from the previous disbursement, which was made on Dec. 15, last.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

		Decline
Second week February	$190,053	$14,333
From July 1	6,142,894	1,269,567

HIGHER BANK RATE IMPROBABLE

LONDON—There is no indication of a higher Bank of England rate. The present minimum rate of discount is 5 per cent. Should the gold demand increase or become more urgent, some steps might be taken.

TEXAS CRUDE OIL REDUCED

HOUSTON, Tex.—Reductions of 10 cents a barrel have been announced in Texas oil prices; making current quotations as follows: Corsicana light electric and Henrietta 45 cents, Corsicana heavy 40 cents

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Howard, Norfolk, 89 bxs oranges, 58 bbls kale, 21 cts parsley, 10 bbls sweet potatoes.

Str Grecian, Philadelphia, 34 bxs dates.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1562 bbls 1275 bxs, cranberries 192 bbls, strawberries 15 ref, Florida oranges 1977 bxs, California oranges 1104 bxs, grape fruit 1594 bxs, lemons 426 bxs, pineapples 11 cts, dates 34 bxs, potatoes 32,230 bush, sweet potatoes 83 bbls, onions 1670 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1686 pkgs, last year 998 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Nominal, very dull; spring patents, $7.60@8.25; spring clears, in sacks, $7.35@7.75; special short patents, $8.25@8.60; winter straights, $7.25@7.75; winter clears, $6.90@7.60; Kansas patents, in sacks, $7.25@8.

Millfeed—Spring bran $27.50; winter bran, $27.75@28.25; middlings, $27.75@31; mixed feed, $28.50@32.50; red dog, $35; cottonseed meal, $34.50; linseed meal $41.50.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 67½c; No. 2 white 66½c; No. 3 clipped white, 65½c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs, 67@67½c; fancy, 38 lbs, 66@66½c; regular, 38 lbs, 65½@66c; regular, 36 lbs, 65@65¾c.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 87c; No. 3 yellow, 85½c; ship, No. 2 yellow, 86½@87c; No. 3 yellow, 85@85½c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, $4.75 per bbl; bag meal, $1.62@1.64 per bbl; cracked corn $1.64@1.66; bolted, $4.70.

Hay—Choice, $23@23.50; No. 1 grade, $22@22.50; No. 2 grade, $19.50@20.50; No. 3 grade, $16@16.50; stock, $15.

Straw—Rye, $16@16.50; oat, $10.50@11.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $3.50@3.55; medium, $3.50; yellow eyes $3.75@3.85; red kidneys, old, $3@3.25; new, $3.75@3.85; California small white, $3.60@3.70; Scotch green peas, $3; Canadian peas, $2.90; lima beans, 6½c lb.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 29@30c; eastern extra, 28@29c; western extra, 28@29c; western prime firsts, 26@27c; western firsts, 25@26c; storage firsts, 20@21c.

Butter—Northern creamery, extra 31@31½c; western creamery extra, 30½@31½c; western first, 28@29c.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $1.25@2 box; California navels, $1.50@2.75; tangerines, $1.50@2.50 strap; grapefruit, $1.25@2.25; cranberries, $1@1.25 crt, $1.50@3.50 bbl; strawberries, 20@35c box.

Apples—Baldwins, $1.25@2.75; Kings $2.50@3.50; Northern Spies, $1.50@2.50; Greenings, $1.75@2.25; Ben Davis, $1.25@1.50; russets, $1.50@1.75; sweet, $1.50@2.50, bushel boxes, 50@65c; fancy, 75c@$1; western box apples, $1.25@1.75.

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green Mountain, 85@90c per 2-bu bag; sweet, $1.25@1.35 per basket.

Onions—Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, $1@1.25; York state, per 100-lb bag, $1@1.25.

Sugar—All refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 5.75c lb in 100-bbl lots and at 5.80@5.90c lb in 20-lb lots. Wholesale grocers quote 6.05c in 100-lb bags and barrels.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Although some increase was noted in demand in one or two quarters the naval stores market as a whole yesterday was rather inactive, says the New York Commercial. Turpentine remained unchanged on the basis of 45c per gallon dock, and 45½c per gallon ex-yard. Demand from the paint trade was reported on the increase.

Tar and Pitch—Trading in this branch of the market continued generally routine yesterday, no price changes of importance being recorded. Kiln burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of $6@6.50 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at $3.25@3.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at $3.50@3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH—Tuesday's market: spirits firm at 42c. Sales 325, receipts 195, exports 93, stock 35,314. Rosins firm. Sales 169, receipts 998, exports 1291, stock 137,370. Prices, WW $5.60, WG $5.40, N $5, M $4, K $3.95, I $3.10, H $3.10, G $3.10, F $3.05, E $3.05, D 3.02½, B $3.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40
May	8.72	8.72	8.64	8.64
July	8.99	8.90	8.82	8.83
Oct	9.14	9.14	9.07	9.07

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, ½ to 2 net advance; sales 6000 bales, including 5700 American; May-June 4.87, October-November 5.09½, January-February 5.16.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Spot copper £63 7s 6d, off 7s 6d; futures £63 12 s 6d, off 7s 6d; electrolytic £68 5s, unchanged; spot tin £176, off £2; futures £154, up 10s; Straits tin £178, off £2; sales spot tin 40 tons, futures 180 tons; lead £19 3s 9d, up 2s 6d; spelter £39 17s 6d, up 7s 6d.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—The following prices were quoted at the New York metal exchange today: Spelter, 8.65@8.90; lead, 3.82½@3.87½; tin, five-ton lots, 35.50@36.50; tin, 25-ton lots, 35.50@36.50.

NEW HAVEN REPORT

Report of New Haven railroad for Dec. 31 quarter shows $272,675 deficit after charges, as compared with $185,446 deficit in last quarter of 1913

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv rcts f pd	119¾	119½	119¾
Am Ice 6s	85	85	85
Am S & R 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Am T&T col 4s	89	88¾	83¾
Am T&T cv 4½s	98½	98⅛	98⅜
Am W Paper 5s	61	61	61
Armour 4½	91¼	91¼	91¼
Atch aj 4s	85	85	85
Atch g 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
Atch cv 4s '60	94	94	94
Atch cv 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Atch 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
At C Line clt	86	86	86
B & O cv 4½s	85¼	85¼	85⅜
Beth Steel fd 5s	88⅞	88½	88⅝
Beth Steel 1st 5s	100	99⅞	100
B R T 5s 1918	100	99⅞	100
B R T 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
Cal Gas & El 5s	92½	91¾	92½
Cent Leather 5s	98¾	98½	98½
Cent Pac 1st 4s	87	86¾	86¾
C & O cv	73	73	73
C B & Q gm 4s	91	91	91
C B & Q 4s	95¾	95½	95½
C & Gt W 4s	70	70	70
C R I & P Ry 4s	23	22¾	22¾
Col So 4s	89½	89½	89½
Con Gas cv 6s f pd	113	112⅞	112⅞
D & H fd	95¼	95	95
D & R G 4s	76	76	76
Du Powder 4½	87¾	87½	87¾
Erie cv A	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
Erie cv B	64	64	64
Erie gm lien	67	67	67
Indiana Steel 5s	99½	99	99½
Insp Cop cv	100	100	100
Inter-Met 4½s	75½	75⅜	75½
Int M Marine 4½s	34⅞	34	34¼
I R T fd. 5s	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
Iowa Cent 4s	55	54	54
Kan City So 5s	91	91	91
KC Ft S & M 4s	72½	72½	72½
L S & M S g 3½s	83	83	83
L S & M S d 4s 1931	90½	90¼	90½
L & N 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Minn & St L 4s	60	56	56
Mo Pac cv 5s	44	43⅜	43⅜
M K & T 1st 4s	79½	79	79
M K & T 2d 4s	60	60	60
Mont Power Co 5s	92½	92	92¼
Nat Tube 5s	98	98	98
N Y C 4s 1957	96	96	96
N Y C 4s 1959	96	95¾	95¾
N Y C 4¼s 1960	100	100	100
N Y Ry 5s	54⅛	53¾	53¾
N Y Tel 4½s	95	94¾	94¾
NY NH & H 6s	104	104	104
No Pac 3s	63½	63½	63½
No Pac 4s	90½	90¼	90¼
Ont Power 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
Ont & W 4s	81	81	81
Ore Short Line 4s	91	91	91
Pac T & T 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Pa RR 4s '48	97½	97½	97½
Pa RR cv 3½s	100	100	100
Pa 4½s w i	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
Ray Con 6s	106½	106½	106½
Reading 4s	93	92¾	92¾
Rock Island rf 4s	67⅛	66¾	67
Rock Island gn 4s	84	84	84
Seaboard A L aj 5s	64	62¼	62¼
So Pac cv 4s	81½	81⅛	81¼
So Pac rf 4s	86	85¾	86
So Pac cv 5s	97	96⅞	96⅞
So Ry gen 4s	66⅛	65⅞	66
So Ry 5s	99⅞	99¾	99¾
St Paul d 4s	83¼	88¼	88¼
St Paul fd 4½s	89⅛	89	89
St Paul cv 4½s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
St Paul cv 5s wi	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Texas Co cv 6s	99	99	99
Third Av aj 5s	79½	79½	79½
Third Av rf 4s	82	82	82
U P cv 4s	89½	89⅛	89⅛
U P rf 4s	90	90	90
U P 1st 4s	95⅛	94¾	95
U RR of SF 4s	49½	49½	49½
U S Rubber 6s	102½	102½	102½
U S Steel 5s	101	100¾	100⅞
Va Ry 5s	97½	97½	97½
Wabash 4s	25	25	25
Wabash 1st 5s	100⅛	100	100
Wabash-P T 1st ctf	6¾	6	6
Wis Cent 4s	86¾	86½	86½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	98¾	98⅞	98¾	99
coupon	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99½
Registered 3s	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101½	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
coupon	110½	....	110½	....
Panama 2s '36	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 2s '38	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 3s '61	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101¼	....

RAILWAY POINTS

General Manager Benjamin R. Pollock of the Boston & Maine railroad returned to North station headquarters this morning from a business trip on the Fitchburg division.

A special New Haven railroad train consisting of coach and private car No. 300 left South station at 9:15 o'clock this morning taking General Superintendent Clayton R. Woodward, General passenger Agent A. B. Smith and party to Fitchburg.

The American Express Company received at South station over the Boston & Albany railroad yesterday, a large shipment of Columbia river salmon consigned to the Boston market.

George Wright, chief train rule examiner of the Boston division New Haven railroad at South station, is instructing classes on the Nantasket beach branch today.

LONDON WORLD'S 1914 GOLD OUTPUT ESTIMATE LOWER

LONDON—The world's production of gold last year as officially estimated here was £91,254,000 compared with £93,452,000 in 1913 and £96,077,000 in 1912. The decrease in 1914 compared with 1913 is £2,198,000 and compared with 1912 £4,825,000. Total product of the British possessions in 1914 was £56,904,000, or about 68 per cent of the total. Estimate for the United States is £19,000,000.

The estimate of the gold yield by countries and geographical divisions is:

	1914	1913
Transvaal	£35,588,000	£37,358,000
Rhodesia	3,580,200	2,903,300
West Africa	1,727,000	1,634,700
Total Africa	40,895,200	41,896,000
West Australia	5,237,000	5,581,700
Queensland	1,010,000	1,128,700
Victoria	1,740,300	1,847,500
New South Wales	640,000	635,700
South Australia	40,000	41,000
New Zealand	1,500,000	1,459,500
Tasmania	142,000	141,900
Total Australasia	10,309,300	10,836,000
India	2,340,000	2,300,000
Canada	3,360,000	3,300,000
Total British empire	56,904,500	58,392,000
United States	19,000,000	18,200,000
Mexico	2,000,000	3,610,000
Russia	5,350,000	5,250,000
Other countries	8,000,000	8,000,000
Grand total	£91,254,000	£93,452,000

Yield per ton of ore milled in the Transvaal in 1914 was 27s 1d compared with 28s 6d in 1913.

Value of the gold production of the world in recent years has been:

1914	£91,254,000	1904	£71,380,000
1913	94,452,000	1903	67,337,000
1912	96,077,000	1902	60,975,000
1911	94,839,000	1901	53,630,000
1910	93,550,000	1900	52,312,000
1909	93,302,000	1899	63,027,000
1908	90,995,000	1898	58,949,000
1907	84,857,000	1897	48,509,000
1906	82,707,000	1896	41,559,000
1905	78,143,000	1895	40,843,000

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 48⅝c, up ¼c.

LONDON—Bar silver 22⅞d, up ⅛d.

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Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO. MAKES REPORT

Annual Statement of Earnings Shows Surplus of Only $127,382 Out of Gross Revenues of $17,583,878

The annual report of the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914 shows operating revenues of $17,583,878 compared with $17,672,945 in 1913. Surplus for year was $127,382 compared with $137,590 in 1913.

The income statement for the year 1914 follows:

Operating revenues	$17,583,878
Operating expenses	12,781,719
Net operating revenues	4,802,158
Taxes, uncollectibles	1,093,921
Total operating income	3,708,236
Net non-operating revenues	283,294
Total gross income	3,991,531
Interest	648,515
Rents, etc	192,305
Balance net income	3,150,710
Div appropriations of income	3,021,623
Other appropriations of income	4,019
Balance for corp surplus	125,067
Other adds to surplus	2,315
Total additions to surplus	127,382

Balance sheet shows cash and deposits $663,549 and corporate surplus unappropriated $3,291,467. The financial statements presented appear in different form than heretofore following the accounts kept in conformity with regulations of the interstate commerce commission.

SITUATION IN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN REVERSED

From One of Highest Points Ever Recorded Quotations Have Dropped to Low Level

One of the most sensational financial developments in the United States since the war broke out is the break in sterling exchange to the lowest record within the knowledge of the present generation. Sight drafts on London sold Tuesday on a demoralized opening at $4.79.

Within six months foreign exchange has swung around from the highest to the lowest levels ever recorded. In other words, demand sterling has declined from about $6.50 to $4.79. In the first week of August it was almost impossible to do business; cables, now at $4.80, sold at $7. Today the situation is entirely reversed.

The change is normal, however. Offerings of bills in New York have been on a tremendous scale, with practically no buyers. With the present immense export movement of merchandise, resulting from the sale of wheat, cereals and war munitions, and the restricted movement of imports, a favorable balance is being established that must be met by foreign countries.

But the Bank of England is holding its gold for so high a price that sterling rates are discounting the situation. If the Bank of England would sell gold at its previous quotation of 77 shillings, the United States could import gold with demand sterling at $4.83. The fact is that gold is at a premium in London, so that it is costing Britain as much more by the amount of the premium in the purchase of American goods. By the present procedure the bank can absolutely control the exchange situation.

England must send United States gold, establish a large credit balance here or ship United States securities. Chancellor Lloyd-George's statement to Parliament would indicate that England intended to conserve her gold resources and possibly augment them with the aid of her allies.

The weakness in foreign exchange is not confined to sterling. Both French and Italian exchange are below the New York gold importing point. Even Swiss exchange is weak and the rate on Berlin has sold at 84⅝ compared with a minimum of 85⅝ in the spectacular decline last November. Exchange on Amsterdam holds the firmest, which is attributed to the action of the Dutch market in buying American securities from Berlin and selling them to New York.

IMPERIAL BANK OF RUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—The return of the Imperial Bank of Russia for the week ended Jan. 14 discloses the following position:

	Roubles Total	Roubles Increase
Notes in reserve	94,493,000	28,825,000
Cash, gold and silver and gold in reserve	1,558,250,000	3,579,000
Gold in res. abroad	170,058,000	*29,655,000
Circulation authorized note issue	3,125,000,000	75,000,000
Treasury deposits	229,686,000	9,644,000

*Decrease.

PITTSBURGH COAL PROSPECTS

PITTSBURGH—News that Pittsburgh Coal Company has authorized sale of 11,530 acres of coal lands to Monongahela River Coal & Coke Company for approximately $9,343,333 is believed to be forerunner of a plan to pay off back dividends of over 40 per cent on Pittsburgh Coal Company preferred.

BOSTON & MAINE SHOWS BALANCE

Boston & Maine report for Dec. 31 quarter shows balance after charges of $35,765, as compared with deficit of $554,315 in Dec. 31, 1913, quarter.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw markets are unchanged.

EXPECT HIGHER QUOTATIONS FOR WOOL IN THIS MARKET

Fluctuations Are Due to the Various Reports Emanating From Producing Points, and Usefulness of New Supplies Depends Upon Their Speedy Receipt

Unusual conditions developing during the past month in the wool market have caused much tension and conjecture, and few dealers are willing at this juncture to make any predictions regarding the future of prices or adopt a definite policy relative to the buying and selling of stock.

Values are exceedingly firm and with this firmness there is a keen alertness on the part of wool merchants and manufacturers that takes note of every scrap of information relating to export conditions in producing countries of the southern hemisphere.

Quotations here, therefore, take their level according to fluctuations in the reports emanating from primary markets in other quarters of the globe. Embargo and nonembargo rumors play a part in the speculative movements of the times and closely affect holders' views as to the worth of supplies that come into sight from day to day. Higher figures are named to consumers on all current offerings and there is talk of still higher quotations expected in the near future.

On the other hand, there is just enough prospect of some let-up in the restrictions imposed by Great Britain and her colonies upon wool shipments to this country to hold the market in check to a degree and prevent it assuming runaway proportions.

Arrangements made, it is understood, with Albert M. Patterson, president of the Textile Alliance, will facilitate the importation of wool into this country. They involve guarantees that the wool thus entering the United States will not be exported to European countries that are opponents of Great Britain in the present conflict. Such guarantees, it is believed, will be given under agreement of the receivers with the representatives of the alliance, and an office of that organization is to be established in this city to deal with Boston importations.

But the fact remains that desirable clips are becoming very scarce here pending arrivals from Argentine and Australasian markets and from London. Transactions since the beginning of February have concerned wools to arrive in numerous instances, and delivery in time to be of real service depends upon the speedy forwarding of such wools from the point of origin or purchase to this country.

Naturally it would be supposed that contracting ahead of shearing would be a feature of the domestic markets West. Very little as yet has been accomplished in that direction, however, it is stated in the trade, because growers have exaggerated views regarding the amounts that they are to receive for their offerings this spring.

There is talk of German competition here in this country for the new clips, but this is not so likely to occur as is competition on the part of British buyers or Canadians. The Germans lack means of conveyance across the ocean in the event of purchases on their part, and it hardly seems probable that they will figure prominently in the primary markets of this country. Canadians and British agents, on the other hand, are likely to look the fields over and perhaps take a hand in the securing of new wools.

Some early Arizona wool will be the subject of negotiations shortly, and there are said to have been purchases in that section already. Judging by the very firm views of growers, the prices paid for spring clips will be unusually high and it will take considerable courage to venture heavily until the situation becomes clearer than it is at the moment.

The marking-up process has resulted in sending territory to a scoured basis of 70@71c for fine staple, with fine medium at 65@67c and fine medium clothing at 63@65c. In pulled stock B supers bring 65@70c. Fleeces are on a higher level, Ohio XX and above being quoted around 33c or more, while for Ohio washed delaine the asking quotation has gone to 35c. Imported fleeces and crossbreds are correspondingly high and firm, and it is essentially a sellers' market, with the majority of the dealers feeling speculatively inclined pending the arrival of increased supplies.

Governed by these features, it is small cause for wonder that there are many representatives of the wool trade who hesitate to do more than act upon the developments of the hour. Conservative merchants will sell from their holdings at going quotations, whether there are supplies in sight with which to replace the stock sold or not. Large lots are not the rule, but many transactions take place, not a few of them among dealers.

For the output of the mills there would be more demand, probably, if there had not been advances on many lines since they were opened a short time ago. Higher cost of wool means higher cost of fabrics, and manufacturers certainly are not in a position at present to run at a loss merely that they may spread orders upon their books.

Further contracts since the beginning of the month have been received by some of the New England manufacturers for cloth for uniforms from European countries. Aside from this feature of the market there is said to have been a fair amount of orders for the heavyweight season, all things considered, and improvement in tone is also manifested.

ALLOTMENTS IN CENTRAL BONDS

NEW YORK—Allotments in New York Central convertible bond syndicate have been made. It is understood that general allotments to dealers averaged about 20 per cent, due partly to the fact that recognition was given out-of-town markets, where a substantial amount of New York Central stock is held, and also to the fact that banks which underwrote the $40,000,000 New York Central note issue last fall were also given an opportunity to participate in the new syndicate.

Part of the proceds of the new bonds is to be used to pay off notes which the bank syndicate took at a time when money was in much greater demand than it is today.

WANTS RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

WASHINGTON—Government of Chile will open bids between Feb. 27 and March 2 for the following: Ten consolidation type locomotives, 127 assorted railway cars and 10,625 tons of coal. On March 6 it will open bids on 360,000 pounds of corrugated galvanized iron for roofing.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Business in real estate trust company stocks has been a little more active recently. Following quotations are furnished by Burroughs & Co.

	Mortgages outstanding	Capital stock outstanding	Par	Bid	Ask
Albany Trust	270,000	1,100,000	$100	$82	$90
Barristers' Hall Trust	....	850,000	100	70	85
Bedford Trust	75,000	470,000	100	60	70
Berkeley Hotel Trust	450,000	1,100,000	100	60	70
Board of Trade Bldg Tr	....	1,670,000	100	100	105
Boston Ground Rent Tr	....	3,000,000	100	97	....
Boston Real Estate Tr	360,000	9,317,000	1,000	1,009	1,050
Boston Storage Warehouse Co	150,000	1,255,000	100	108	....
Boston Wharf Co bonds	1,800,000	....	1,000	....	1,000
do stock	....	6,000,000	100	105	....
Bromfield Building Tr	345,000	583,400	100	80	93
Business R E Tr bonds	4,200,000	....	*	....	97
do stock	....	3,250,000	100	....	85
Chicago Real Estate Trustees	241,500	2,500,000	1,000	900	....
City Associates	....	750,000	500	520	....
City Real Estate Trustees, Chicago	200,000	722,000	1,000	850	950
Claverly Trust	277,000	430,000	500	....	410
Congress St. Associates	1,316,000	2,408,400	100	....	98
Constitution Wharf Tr	400,000	400,000	100	....	100
Copley Square Trust bonds	2,500,000	....	1,000	....	1,000
do pf	....	650,000	100	....	100
do com	....	2,000,000	100	....	25
Delta Building Trust	145,000	200,000	100	....	80
Devonshire Building Trust	400,000	540,000	100	....	50
Dwelling House Associates	122,500	700,000	1,000	....	700
Eastern States Real Estate Trust bonds	175,000	....	1,000	1,000	....
do stock	....	233,800	100	....	101
Essex Street Trust	....	580,000	100	85	95
Factory Buildings Trust	60,000	700,000	100	....	85
Fifty Associates	65,000	1,000 shares	....	4,100	....
Haymarket Trust	160,000	$250,000	100	....	65
Hotel Bellevue Trust	60,000	750,000	100	....	....
Hotel Trust (Tourbine)	875,000	1,436,000	100	100	112
Huntington Chambers Trust	....	600,000	100	70	85
Kimball Building Trust	....	1,000,000	100	52	60
Lovejoy's Wharf Trust	710,000	1,800,000	100	98	105
Municipal Real Estate Trust	350,000	1,854,700	100	97	102
Old South Building Association	....	1,538,500	100	50	60
Oliver Building Trust	900,000	1,500,000	100	100	....
Paddock Building Trust	....	1,100,000	100	90	100
Pemberton Building Trust	....	750,000	100	....	60
Postoffice Square Building Tr	325,000	800,000	100	....	80
Quincy Market Realty Co bonds	1,600,000	....	1,000	1,000	1,050
do pf	....	850,000	100	98	101
Real Estate Associates	499,000	1,714,900	100	70	75
Somerset Hotel Tr bonds	650,000	....	1,000	950	1,000
do stock	....	650,000	100	....	65
South Street Trust	....	1,000,000	100	97	....
South Terminal Trust	450,000	1,000,000	100	....	70
State Street Associates	1,387,000	1,356,800	100	....	70
State Street Exchange	2,658,000	3,500,000	100	68	75
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	350,000	1,440,000	1,000	650	810
Summer Street Trust	500,000	840,000	100	75	85
Terminal Hotel Tr pf	140,000	350,000	100	....	85
do com	....	350,000	100	92	....
Tremont Building Trust	1,200,000	2,555,000	100	97	103
Trimountain Trust	....	640,000	100	93	100
University Associates	140,000	650,000	100	....	85
Western Real Estate Trust	300,000	3,200,000	100	130	....

Note—Accrued interest to be added to above prices at rate of last dividend.
*Various.

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GERMANY HAS COINED MUCH SILVER LATELY

Of Metal Represented in Making of Pieces to Value of 40,000,000 Marks Practically All Has Been Obtained in Country

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung recently announced that since the outbreak of war 40,000,000 marks' worth of silver has been coined, a sum which represented 2,000,000kgs. of bullion. Practically all of the metal thus employed had been obtained from the country itself, so that in this respect also Germany was to a great extent independent of importation. Coinage, the article continued, would proceed for the present, as silver continued to be in demand, and, although owing to the influence of foreign markets the price was naturally higher than before the war, exchange business was still remunerative.

The new coins were circulated as soon as they were ready, and were intended to build up the extraordinary silver reserve of 120,000,000 marks required to strengthen the war treasure, only 6,000,000 of which had been coined when war broke out. The new silver currency had already made its influence felt in daily business transactions, and there was no longer any scarcity of small change. The result was that the Reichsbank had found it necessary to circulate only one third of the 1,200,000,000 marks' worth of loan-bank-notes ready for issuance.

The extent to which these notes had been made use of was a striking witness to the strength of German political economy. Originally the issue of loan-bank-notes had been limited to 1,500,000,000 marks, a sum which was increased to 3,000,000,000 when the subscription list for the war loan was about to be opened, as it was anticipated that subscriptions would largely be based upon loans. This had been the case, however, only with regard to one fifth of the subscriptions, four fifths of which were covered without recourse to credit. This the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung considered to be a proof that future loans would also be raised without difficulty, and reminded its readers that army supplies were enabling a great number of industries to make large profits, which needed to be invested. Germany's war expenditure, however high it might be, at least remained in the country, and did not flow out abroad, as was the case with that of their opponents.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 17)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Ashville, N. C.—L. H. Pollock; U. S.
Atlanta—J. J. Saul; U. S.
Chicago—W. H. Rood of Grooves & Rood; U. S.
Cleveland—S. M. Wilkinson of May & Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff of Dallas Jobbing House; U. S.
Detroit—A. D. Shaw; U. S.
Detroit—E. C. Snell; U. S.
Detroit—E. J. Bentz of E. H. Schroder; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—Victor Caruso of Everwear Shoe Co.; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Shultz; U. S.
Hartford—J. T. Mildren of the Luke Horsfall Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis—M. C. Johnson of Plymouth Clothing Co.; U. S.
New York—Fred Koch and W. J. Finn of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York—Joseph Levy; U. S.
New York—T. W. Downing of Williams Stores; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. T. Meltzer; U. S.
Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Porto Rico—E. Gonzalez; U. S.
Rome, Italy—Armando Serrini; U. S.
Rome, Italy—H. Crabbendam; U. S.
Sacramento, Cal.—E. T. Retdy of Weinstock & Lubin; U. S.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.
St. Louis—W. B. Murray; Copley Plaza.

LEATHER BUYERS

Binghamton, N. Y.—F. L. Rogers of Dunn & McCarthy; Essex.
St. Louis—C. D. P. Hamilton of International Shoe Co.; Tour.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail gocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9.25@9.75 bbl; $1.20@1.30 bag; pastry, $9 bbl, $1.15 bag.

Butter—Print, 39@42c lb; tub 38@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 40@43c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 38c doz; fresh western firsts 30@35c doz, according to size.

Beans—York state pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; medium pea 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney 15c qt, $1.15 pk.

Sugar—Granulated 6½c per single lb, 6.05 per lb in 100-lb bags.

Potatoes—Maine, 20c pk, 70c bu, $1.30 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels, 25@45c doz; Florida, 25@45c; tangerines, 35c.

Strawberries—Southern, 40c qt.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Wednesday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$25,643,917	$28,054,561
Balance	1,595,079	1,324,347

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $189,705.

NOTEHOLDERS OF BOSTON & MAINE FAVORING PLAN

Some Are Said to Be Willing to Take Maine Railways Securities as Alternative

It is said some noteholders of the Boston & Maine road regard favorably the alternative offer to them of payment of 35 per cent par of their notes in Maine Railways notes. The Maine Railways notes are five-year 5s, maturing April 1, 1919, but subject to retirement in whole or part at 100 and accrued interest on any semi-annual interest date. As a matter of fact, $138,000 of the original issue has already been canceled by calling or purchase, leaving $12,064,000 outstanding. Of these, $5,000,000 are convertible par for par into Maine Central stock until Oct. 1, 1918.

Maine Railways notes are secured by $15,799,700 par of Maine Central stock at $76.45 per share, bought from the Boston & Maine last year at 95. There is $24,907,466 Maine Central stock outstanding, and the proportion (63.35 per cent) of net earnings of that road in 1913-14 applicable to dividends on the stock which is collateral for the Maine Railways notes was $853,996, representing an earnings margin of $250,796 above interest requirements on these notes. This margin of over 40 per cent on these notes was realized in a year of exceptional business depression in New England.

For six months to Dec. 31 net earnings of Maine Central exceeded those for the corresponding 1913 months by about $78,000, and present indications are that the road will fully earn its 6 per cent dividend in the fiscal year ending June 30 next. Maine Central has paid not less than 6 per cent on its stock during each of the last 10 years, and present 6 per cent dividend rate equals more than one and a half times the interest charges on Maine Railways notes.

Maine Railways, which is a voluntary trust and was formed to acquire Boston & Maine's holdings of stock of the Maine Central in the interest of the latter road, has issued $3,000,00 capital, all of which was subscribed for at par by the Maine Central. It may be recalled that the proceeds from this stock were, with $12,162,000 of the Maine Railways notes, delivered to the Boston & Maine in the purchase of its Maine Central stock. The Maine Railways has no liabilities other than its notes, and its sole purpose is to administer the trust in respect of the Maine Central stock held as collateral.

The entire issue of Maine Railways notes is distributed as follows: Owned by Boston & Maine, convertible, $5,000,000, non-convertible, $4,143,000, total $9,143,000; held by public, non-convertible, $2,921,000; grand total $12,064,000.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE'S AFFAIRS

Electric Bond & Share Company proposes to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $16,000,000 through $3,000,000 each of new preferred and common. This subject will be acted upon at a special stockholders' meeting immediately following the annual session. The company will thus be in position to care for its growing business, it is said.

The annual report for the year 1914, to issue shortly, will make a most satisfactory showing. In fact it will be much better than generally anticipated.

NEW MINIMUM STOCK QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK—The committee has established following minimum prices to take effect Feb. 17: American Locomotive preferred 81, Baltimore & Ohio preferred 67; International Agricultural Corporation preferred no limit; Loose-Wiles 16; first preferred 88; second preferred 78; National Railways of Mexico first preferred 19, New Haven 47, Southern Railway preferred 48.

MONTANA POWER CO. BONDS

Lee, Higginson & Co., Guaranty Trust Company and J. & W. Seligman & Co. have just purchased $6,000,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Montana Power Co. Public offerings will shortly be made.

STEEL RAIL ORDERED

NEW YORK—The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road has ordered 4000 tons of steel rails from the Carnegie Steel Company.

ROAD INCREASES CAPITAL

TRENTON, N. J.—West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company has increased its capital from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Raymond Du Puy has been promoted from vice-presidency to presidency of the Virginian railway.

Deposits of Chicago have increased $90,000,000 since Jan. 1, and are now considerably over $1,000,000,000 mark.

An increase in railway passenger fares from 2 to 2½ cents a mile has been asked by officials of six railroads of Iowa.

Bank of England will on Feb. 23 receive tenders for £20,000,000 treasury bills dated Feb. 27 and payable half in six months and half in 12 months.

Subscribers for the Russian treasury bills will receive allotments of 80 per cent generally. Altogether Great Britain has already advanced £40,000,000 to Russia since the outbreak of war.

The Harriman National Bank of New York will shortly open a branch at Seward, Alaska. This is a second national bank that has taken advantage of provisions of federal reserve system, permitting outside branches.

Exports of war materials in past four months of 1914 from United States were $49,466,092, compared with $11,714,857 in corresponding period in 1913. Horses, auto trucks, aeroplanes and motor cycles contributed 45 per cent of this export business.

President Farrell of United States Steel Corporation says: "The United States has an opportunity to develop its foreign trade such as seldom comes to a nation—an opportunity that will never come again. The European war did more in one week for the expansion of American trade than 10 years of academic discussion. Only since the war has a truly national sentiment for an effective trade policy developed in the United States. The country is entering on a period of readjustment in which labor is as vitally interested as capital."

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT

The Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable March 1 to stock of record at close of business Feb. 12. The earnings for the year ended Jan. 31, 1915, are reported as follows: Gross earnings, $1,041,769; operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, $519,492; net earnings, $522,277; bond interest, $232,500; balance, $289,777.

COPPER MAN FOR RAILROAD BOARD

SAN FRANCISCO—D. C. Jackling, the copper man, has been asked to serve as a director of the Missouri Pacific road.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 15, 1915.

To the Noteholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad:

The holders of notes due March 2, 1915, are asked to extend these notes to September 2, 1915, on the following terms:

(1) ANY HOLDER OF NOTES MAY EXTEND THE PAR AMOUNT THEREOF UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2, 1915, WITH INTEREST DISCOUNTED AT THE RATE OF 6% PER ANNUM, OR

(2) ANY HOLDER OF NOTES MAY EXTEND 65% THEREOF AS ABOVE AND MAY RECEIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE REMAINING 35% FIVE-YEAR 5% GOLD NOTES OF MAINE RAILWAYS COMPANIES DUE APRIL 1, 1919, AT PAR FLAT, WITH APRIL 1, 1915, COUPON ATTACHED, OF WHICH FOUR-SEVENTHS (20%) WILL BE CONVERTIBLE, PAR FOR PAR, INTO MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY CAPITAL STOCK UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1918, AND THE REMAINING THREE-SEVENTHS (15%) WILL BE NON-CONVERTIBLE. IN CASE OF FRACTIONS A CERTIFICATE OF OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY REPRESENTING THE OWNERSHIP OF SUCH FRACTION WILL BE DELIVERED.

The Trustees appointed by decree of the United States Court to represent the Boston Railroad Holding Company's majority stock have caused bills to be presented in the legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts asking for relief from present onerous conditions that beset the property.

If relief is granted, as we expect, we are hopeful for the future of the property and its securities. The full effect of the passenger and freight rate increases so far granted, the return of business to more normal conditions, and the expected friendly attitude of the leased line interests are all likely to aid us in our task.

If the necessary legislative relief is not granted, then a receivership will be necessary with consequent demoralization and loss. We believe the seriousness of the situation is appreciated by the law-making bodies.

The extension of the notes for a period of six months is asked because it is believed that within that time the necessary legislation will be granted, and a consequent plan in the interest of the property be adopted. During this period the condition of the notes extended will remain unchanged, as no mortgage may be placed upon the property without securing the notes.

The directors recommend to the noteholders the extension of the notes and point out the importance of their co-operation and immediate action.

THE TRUSTEES IN PARTICULAR WISH TO URGE UPON THE NOTEHOLDERS THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR THE EXTENSION OF THEIR NOTES, IF THE BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD IS TO BE KEPT OUT OF THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER. THEY ARE GIVING THE BEST OF THEIR TIME AND THOUGHT TO THE WORK OF REHABILITATION, BUT THEY BELIEVE THEIR EFFORTS WILL BE IN VAIN IF THEY DO NOT RECEIVE THE HEARTIEST CO-OPERATION AND SUPPORT OF ALL CONCERNED.

Circulars giving details of the plan for extension, a statement of the Trustees explaining the existing situation and a statement describing the 5% Gold Notes of the Maine Railways Companies, will be mailed to each noteholder and may be had on application at the office of the President, North Station, Boston.

J. H. HUSTIS, *President.*

MARCUS P. KNOWLTON,
HENRY B. DAY,
CHARLES P. HALL,
JAMES L. DOHERTY,
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J. DUNCAN UPHAM,
Directors.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES ARE NOW IN SEMI-FINALS

G. F. Touchard, T. R. Pell and A. M. Lovibond Come Through the Singles Section on Courts of Seventh Regiment

NEW YORK—With the singles section advanced to the semi-final and the doubles in the fourth round, play continues today in the annual national indoor lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the seventh regiment armory. The players who have qualified for places in the singles are T. R. Pell and G. F. Touchard who are to meet in the upper half of the draw, and A. M. Lovibond who is to meet the winner of the fifth round match in the lower half yet to be completed.

Touchard had to show his best form Tuesday against J. H. Steinkampf in the fifth round. The champion managed to win, but his victory was only after a match that went to three sets with scores at 9—7, 0—6, 6—3.

Pell also had his hardest battle of the tournament to move out to the semi-final, for his opponent, E. H. Whitney, former Harvard player, was at top form. The match went to the Florida champion in straight sets at 7—5, 6—3, but every game and every point furnished keen competition. A. M. Lovibond was the only other player to reach the semi-final. He came through in the lower half, beating B. M. Phillips of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, who surprised followers of tennis on Monday by beating Dr. W. M. Rosenbaum, last year's runner up. Although the Phillips-Lovibond match went to three sets, the result never was in doubt. Lovibond played at top speed in the opening set, which he took in six straight games, then rested up in the second and dropped it at 4—6, but came right back for the third and took another love set.

The feature of the doubles was a third round match between the Robinson teams. L. V. and H. W. were the winners over R. L. and G., 6—0, 6—3. The winners came through three rounds yesterday on a default by W. J. Gallon and A. H. Murphy, a victory over Count Salm and F. C. Zehrmann at 6—1, 6—4, and the defeat of the other Robinsons. It was the only match of the day in the third round. The summaries:

SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND

J. H. Steinkampf defeated H. S. Parker, 6—4, 8—6.

FIFTH ROUND

T. R. Pell defeated E. H. Whitney, 7—5, 6—3.

G. F. Touchard defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 9—7, 0—6, 6—3.

A. M. Lovibond defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0.

DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND

L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson won from W. J. Gallon and A. H. Murphy, by default.

SECOND ROUND

L. Platt and P. C. Dodge defeated E. H. Hooker and M. Ely, 6—1, 6—4.

J. M. Steinacher and Lincoln Reimer defeated P. P. Goold and H. H. Manchester, 6—1, 6—4.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond defeated C. J. Post and J. P. Lee, 6—2, 6—1.

Abraham Bassford, Jr. and George King defeated B. M. Phillips and Remsen Schenck, 7—5, 6—2.

L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson defeated Count Otto Salm Hoogstraeten and F. C. Zehrmann, 6—1, 6—4.

R. L. Robinson and G. Robinson won from L. Schlesinger and partner by default.

THIRD ROUND

L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson defeated R. L. Robinson and G. Robinson, 6—0, 6—3.

PENN BASEBALL MEN PLAY GAME

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Roy Thomas of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team, took advantage of the continuance of favorable conditions on Tuesday afternoon by bringing his candidates out on Franklin field and giving them a regular six inning game, which was won by the first team by a score of 8 to 1.

Valiant, one of last year's varsity pitchers, and Vreeland, one of the halfbacks of last season's football team, did the pitching for the first team and allowed only six hits between them. Considering that it was the first time the men have been outdoors, the game was very well played, only three errors being made. The score:

							R	H	E
First team	1	3	2	0	2	0	8	15	2
Second team	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1

KLINGER DEFEATS COLEMAN

NEW YORK—H. A. Coleman, who recently won the amateur class B billiard championship of the United States, was defeated Tuesday by Jacob Klinger of Austria, the class B champion of Europe, in the first block of a 600-point international match, the score being 300 to 251.

HOPPE WINS TWO GAMES

W. F. Hoppe, world's professional billiard champion, won two exhibition matches in this city Tuesday, defeating Charles Burgess in the afternoon, 400 to 43, and Nathan Hall in the evening, 400 to 112.

PRINCETON WINS IN FAST CONTEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Princeton was forced to the limit to beat the Springfield training school at basketball here Tuesday night, a spurt in the closing minutes giving Princeton a 28 to 20 victory.

CLINE DEFEATS TAYLOR

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Harry Cline defeated H. Taylor, 300 to 147, in a billiard players' league game here Tuesday.

COLUMBIA WINS AQUATIC MEET FROM PRINCETON

For First Time in Nine Years Blue and White Triumphs Over the Orange and Black

NEW YORK—Columbia University undergraduates are today much pleased over the showing made by the varsity swimming team in the Morningside Heights pool Tuesday night when the Blue and White aquatic stars defeated the Princeton varsity swimmers in their intercollegiate championship dual meet by a score of 29 to 24.

It was the first time in nine years that Columbia had triumphed over Princeton in a dual meet and it was one of the closest and most exciting contests ever held in the pool on Morningside Heights.

Vollmer's breaking the Columbia record for 100 yards was eclipsed completely by the great battle for second place among Lee of Columbia and De Lacey and Lester, both of Princeton. Lee won by a finger tip. Vollmer starred in the meet, winning the 100 and 220 and swimming a brilliant race from anchor position in the relay.

With the score 23 to 21 against Columbia, Vollmer and Lee started in the final event, the 100. Vollmer went off like a shot. Lee, De Lacey and Lester splashed stroke for stroke. Vollmer won by six yards, covering the distance in 1m. 4-5s., breaking the mark made by F. Culman in 1912 by a second.

Vollmer's real speed was shown when in the final 50 yards of the 600-foot relay he covered his distance in 25 3-5s. He came from behind and won out by three yards. Columbia's time, 1m. 49s., was only three seconds behind the record of the league.

Princeton won the water polo match after the swimming meet by a score of 20 to 10. Nourse scored three of the four goals for the Orange and Black and played an all around commendable game. The summaries:

Two hundred-yard relay—Won by Columbia; Princeton, second. Time, 1m. 49⅘s.

Fifty-yard swim—H. Vollmer, Columbia, first; J. C. Lee, Columbia, second; R. Lester, Princeton, third. Time, 1m. ⅘s.

Two hundred-yard swim—Won by H. Vollmer, Columbia; R. Lester, Princeton, second; G. De Lacey, Princeton, third. Time, 2m. 40s.

Plunge for distance—Won by A. Shymin, Princeton, 64ft.; M. Bridges, Columbia, second, 62ft. 6in.; H. Simon, Princeton, third, 54ft.

Fancy diving — Won by B. Preston, Princeton; W. Friesell, Princeton, second; tie for third by G. Burghard and F. McDonald, Columbia.

Water polo—Princeton 20, Columbia 10.

NEW ENGLAND NOT TO HAVE FEDERAL CLUB THIS YEAR

BALTIMORE, Md.—That New England will not have Federal league baseball this year at least is the decision of President J. A. Gilmore of that organization. President Gilmore made the announcement here while on his way to Pinehurst, N. C. He stated that he had received a report from his league's New England representative just as he was leaving New York, and that on the way to Baltimore he had considered it.

President Gilmore said he told the New England club owners at the recent meeting in New Haven that the Federals would be willing to furnish better ballplayers than the people on the circuit had been accustomed to seeing, and the league would agree to pay 50 or 60 per cent of the salaries of these men, but that the New England club owners would have to finance their own teams.

Mr. Gilmore stated that since then several of the New England magnates had come to the conclusion that they would be unable to back clubs at this time because of conditions in the financial world. Consequently Mr. Gilmore reached the decision to abandon temporarily the plan.

Before leaving New York President Gilmore announced that his league would try to get an early advantage over the National and American leagues this year by opening the Federal league season several days before the other major league openings.

It was declared that the Federal league has abandoned any intention of coming into New York city this season, and there would be no transfer of franchise beyond that of Kansas City to Newark.

LATIN DEFEATS DORCHESTER HIGH

Boston Latin school defeated Dorchester high school in a dual track meet Tuesday afternoon at the Latin school by the score of 67 points to 65. Dorchester scored 41 points to 36 by Latin in the intermediate events, but in the junior events, the Latin athletes scored 31 points to 24 by Dorchester.

BREAKS BROOKLINE RECORD

Leo Handy of the Brookline high school, Princeton interscholastic swimming champion, is today holder of a new Brookline municipal bath record for the 100-yard distance of 58s. In making the record Tuesday he won the town championship at that distance.

JENNINGS OFF FOR GULFPORT

SCRANTON, Pa.—Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Americans, left here Tuesday for Gulfport, Miss., to prepare for the Detroit club's training trip. He spent last week in Detroit arranging 1915 plans with President Navin.

SHORT DEFEATS BROOKS

NEW YORK—H. M. Short defeated A. A. Brooks Tuesday night in the final game of the English billiard tournament here, 250 to 235.

HARVARD CREWS TO PRACTISE ON THE RIVER TODAY

Coach Wray Plans to Give Varsity Oarsmen a Second Workout Over Mile Course

Coach J. S. Wray of the Harvard University oarsmen plans to have several crews out on the Charles river this afternoon for practise. Tuesday found the river available for outdoor work, and the varsity was given a half-hour's practise over a mile stretch, and prospects appear to be quite bright that the oarsmen will be able to do outdoor work from now on.

This is about the earliest in the history of aquatics at Cambridge. The crew was sent up and down in front of the university boathouse Tuesday and made one trip as far as the Western avenue bridge. Coach Wray watched the men, and, considering it was their first experience on the water since last fall, they showed up extremely well.

Coach Wray is much pleased with the response to the call for freshmen candidates. A record in this was made when 110 candidates reported. The Crimson coach says the material looks exceptionally good. They were given work on the machines, and it will be some time before the squad will be reduced.

The first varsity boat rowed as follows: Captain Murray, bow; Morgan, 2; Stebbins, 3; Harwood, 4; W. Mittendorf, 5; Parson, 6; Culbert, 7; Lund, stroke, and Kregger, coxwain.

The second crew had indoor practise and one change was made. H. L. Sweetser, the football tackle, finding a place at No. 7, where Richardson rowed Monday. Sweetser has not done much with the oars since he has been in college. The position which he occupied yesterday is one which will be frequently emptied and filled before the final choice is made, not only in the second crew, but also in the varsity.

PHILADELPHIA WILL MISS STAR THIRD BASEMAN

PHILADELPHIA—That Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics will have a hard time defending his American league baseball championship this summer is today the opinion of close followers of that organization following the announcement he made in this city Tuesday night at the annual banquet of the Philadelphia sporting writers, that J. F. Baker, his heavy-hitting third baseman, had decided to quit baseball for good.

Last year Baker signed a three-year contract with the Athletics. Manager Mack stated that the third baseman is not dissatisfied with the terms of this contract, but wants to devote his time to his farm in Maryland.

Baker is less than 29 years old and has been a member of the Athletics since 1908. His batting average in that year was .307. He was the hero of both the 1911 and 1913 world's series with the New York Giants. In 1911 he made home runs in two games at critical periods, and in 1913 put the ball over the fence in the opening contest. Last year his batting average for the season was .336 and he made 12 home runs, but, like the other members of the team, could do nothing in the crucial series with the Boston Nationals.

More than 400 diners were present at the dinner, which was given in honor of Lajoie, who returns to the Athletics after an absence of 13 years. Managers Donovan and Moran, respectively of the New York Highlanders and the Philadelphia Nationals, were among those present.

BOSTON A. A. AND ARENA MEET IN SECOND CONTEST

BOSTON A. A. VS. BOSTON ARENA

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	1	0	1.000
Boston Arena	0	1	.000

Some fast hockey is expected in the Boston Arena this evening when the Boston Athletic Association plays the Boston Arena seven in the second game of their city championship series. The first game resulted in a victory for the Unicorn team, and Coach Wilfred Winsor is confident that his team will show good form again tonight.

A change has been made in the lineup of the Arena seven, as Raymond Skelton will play at cover point. Skelton was formerly a member of the Irish-American A. C., and his addition to the Arena squad is expected to strengthen it considerably.

The B. A. A. team had a fast practise Tuesday, meeting the Harvard varsity in a 20-minute scrimmage. The Unicorn seven won by 5 goals to 2, putting up a very strong game against the Crimson. The lineup for tonight follows:

ARENA H. C.		B. A. A.
Synnott, r.w.	l.w.,	Osgood
Roach, c.	c.,	Hicks
Sequin, r.o.	r.o.,	Clifford
Conley, l.w.	r.w.,	Swart
Skelton, c.p.	c.p.,	Huntington
Gaudet, p.	p.,	Robbins
Giles, g.	g.,	Chadwick

HUMMEL SIGNS CONTRACT

SPRINGFIELD—John Hummel, the Brooklyn Nationals' veteran batter, has signed a two-year contract with the club and left Tuesday evening for Bloomsburg, Pa., where he will visit for a few days before reporting to the Brooklyn club at Daytona, Fla., on March 1.

CAPT. E. C. LAMSON '15
Dartmouth College gymnastic team

DARTMOUTH HAS GOOD MATERIAL AT GYMNASTICS

HANOVER, N. H.—All indications point to a successful season for the Dartmouth College team now that the team has been picked and is practising daily. In this sport the freshmen are eligible to compete and many of the best men are from the entering class.

The schedule consists of an exhibition meet at Andover Feb. 20 and dual meets with Amherst at Hanover March 5, Brown at Providence March 19 and Harvard at Cambridge March 20. The men selected to compose the team are:

Rings—E. C. Lamson, W. B. Garrison, F. L. Dusossoit.

Horizontal bars—B. W. Grills, E. C. Lamson, W. B. Garrison, H. E. Wacker.

Club swinging—C. A. Pudrith, H. B. MacDonough.

Tumbling—M. B. Saben, J. H. Colton, W. Sully, T. O. Groves, W. J. Montgomery.

Side-horse—G. B. Fuller, F. J. Dusossoit, J. W. Gill.

TWO STARS LOST TO EXETER NINE

EXETER, N. H.—Clayton Welles, last year pitcher, who was expected to return to Phillips Exeter Academy last week, will not come back, and the nine will be without his services. Coach Carney's pitchers now are T. H. MacNamara of Boston, M. J. Rooney of Lakewood, N. J., Charles Comerford of Brookline, and R. A. Ruether of Williamstown.

Another "E" man has been lost, as John Scott, last year's third baseman, and halfback on the eleven, has left school.

PICKUPS

The Cincinnati Nationals are after Outfielder Leach released by the Chicago Nationals.

According to President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league, the Indianapolis franchise is not to be transferred to the East this year.

As usual the Chicago Americans were the first to get away. Catcher Sullivan will be greatly missed this spring especially by the recruit pitchers.

Chief Bender, the famous Indian pitcher formerly with the Athletics, is credited with saying that he considers Collins the greatest baseball player with Cobb a close second.

It hasn't been often that so many major league baseball players have been given their releases as early in the season as is the case this year. Economy is certainly in evidence.

Pitcher McHale of the New York Americans has told Manager Donovan that he will sign a contract with that team for 1915. He is the only one of last year's staff not yet signed.

Lee Tannehill, the former star infielder of the Chicago Americans, who was with the Minneapolis American Association last summer, has been sold to the Los Angeles club of the Pacific coast league.

Outfielder Crawford of the Detroit Americans has left for Gulfport where that team will do its spring training. Crawford is in championship form and expects to bat for over .300 again this summer.

Pitcher James of the Boston Nationals may have signed a contract last summer lower than he could obtain today; but he should carry it out and should he do so will no doubt receive a bonus if his work merits.

Harvard starts her battery candidates with very bright prospects. Mahan, Frye and Wilcox should make three splendid varsity pitchers and in Harte the Crimson has one of the most promising catchers that has ever come out at Cambridge.

CHICAGO H. S. A. L. CHANGES RULES ON TRACK GAMES

Votes to Permit High School Competition Under Certain Restrictions—No Dual Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—By a new ruling of the Chicago High School Athletic League, track and field athletics will hereafter be permitted under some restrictions instead of being absolutely banned as has been the case since the new athletic constitution was adopted last June. Dual meets in the high school gymnasiums remain prohibited, but the board of control may grant a sanction for an annual meet, as heretofore, to be held in some outside gymnasium. The only sport recognized before this action was basketball and that was limited to tournament play.

The action was taken by the board when it was learned that the University of Chicago authorities were holding weekly Saturday morning meets in which several Chicago schools were represented. These meets were held without the production of eligibility lists from the students or without a faculty representative present in direct violation of the constitution.

In adding this new bylaw to the athletic constituton the board has authorized such meets, providing only that they are held directly under college control. The board also went on record as having no jurisdiction over either swimming or shooting. As these sports have not attained much prominence it was thought best to eliminate them from the control of the board and permit their control to remain in the hands of the individual schools.

NEWMAN PLAYS BRILLIANTLY IN LONDON TOURNEY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—First prize in the London professional billiard tournament has, of course, long ago been won by W. Smith but the remaining games have not lacked interest. Some brilliant play on the part of Newman was seen when the latter opposed Stevenson who conceded the younger player 300 start. On the third day of the first heat Stevenson made the biggest break of the game, 345, but afterwards the clever safety play of his opponent gave him few opportunities, and he was eventually beaten by 1807 points. Newman's closing breaks were 219, 240, 339 and 285. The second game between Newman and Stevenson could not be played, Stevenson being unable to attend.

Interesting play was also seen in two games in which Gray and Diggle were opposed to each other, the latter in receipt of 500 start. Gray, after a poor start, showed excellent form in the first game, his breaks including 383, 392, 300, and 392, while Diggle scored 292, and 233. In spite of a great effort on the concluding day, when Diggle turned a deficit of 284 into a lead of 308 and seemed likely to win, Gray finally won by 523, Diggle being unable to continue in the same form at the evening session. Diggle was very much out of form in the second game and lost by 1323 points. In the concluding day's play Gray scored a break of 475 unfinished.

ANNUAL HARVARD TRACK CARNIVAL COMES NEXT WEEK

The annual winter track carnival at Harvard University will be held at the Harvard stadium on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 24 and 25. Captains for the class relay teams have been appointed as follows: seniors, F. W. Kapper; juniors, W. J. Bingham; sophomores, W. Wilcox; freshmen, R. U. Whitney. The freshman dormitory captains are R. U. Whitney, Gore hall; V. F. Likins, Standish hall and D. M. Little, Jr., Smith halls.

The relay races will be two laps for each man, the number of entries allowed from each class being unlimited. In addition to the relay races there will be the following events: 40-yard dash, handicap; 45-yard high hurdles, scratch; 390-yard dash for novices, scratch; 7-lap race for novices; 14-lap race for novices.

On Wednesday there will be the shot-put and broad-jump; on Thursday the high jump and pole vault. Entries close next Tuesday at noon.

HARVARD CHESS CLUB BEATS TECH

Harvard University defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a Metropolitan Chess League match in the rooms of the Harvard Chess Club Tuesday evening, by the score of 4½ to 1½. The summary of the play follows:

HARVARD		TENCHNOLOGY	
Beers	1	Keningsberg	0
Ellenberger	1	Woodbridge	0
LeFevre	1	Pray	0
Fabens	1	Johansen	0
Kennt	½	Sanger	½
Johnson	0	Dean	1

WORCESTER GOLFERS WIN MATCH

WORCESTER — Golfers representing this city defeated Boston representatives in an indoor golf match here Tuesday night by a score of 4 to 3. Quimet, Hoyt, Tewksbury, Sullivan and Columbo represented Boston.

HOCKEY CLUB IS AGAIN WINNER IN LEAGUE SERIES

Defeats Irish-American Athletic Club and Is Now Tied With the Crescent Club for Third

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
St. Nicholas	4	1	.800
Boston A. A.	3	1	.750
Crescent A. C.	2	3	.400
Hockey Club	2	3	.400
Irish-American A. C.	1	4	.200

NEW YORK—Hockey Club of New York is today sharing third place in the Amateur Hockey League championship standing with the Crescent Athletic Club, following its victory over the Irish-American A. C. in the St. Nicholas rink Tuesday night by a score of 5 to 1.

It was a great victory for the Hockey Club, as they won their second straight victory in the Amateur Hockey League. In the opening period the game promised to be the worst of the season, for neither team seemed able to do anything. Near the close of the first half, however, both squads speeded up a little and the I. A. A. C. took the lead when McGrath scored on a pass from Hewitt. This was the only score of the half.

Early in the second half the Hockey Club men began to show some of the form which helped them to beat the Boston A. A. last week. Young was the first to score for the Hockey Club after four minutes of play, when he took the puck down the rink and caged it without any help. With the score tied, both teams played some real hockey. MacDonnell contributed two more goals and Conway and Smith each added one. The lineup:

HOCKEY CLUB		I. A. A. C.
Lewis, g.	g.,	Kelly
Garon, p.	p.,	McCarthy
Britton, c.p.	c.p.,	Hewitt
Young, r.w.	l.w.,	Loucks
Smith, r.	r.,	Dion
Conway, c.	c.,	Cree
MacDonnell, l.w.	r.w.,	McGrath

Score, Hockey Club 5, Irish-American A. C. 1. Goals, first period, McGrath; second period, Young, MacDonnell, Conway, Smith, MacDonnell. Referee, R. O. Ellis, St. Nicholas.

TICKET SALE IN ARMY-NAVY GAME IS ALL ARRANGED

NEW YORK—All of the details of the West Point-Annapolis football game, which is to be played at the Polo grounds Saturday, Nov. 27, were arranged at a conference between the officials of the two academies and the New York National league baseball club at President Hempstead's office Tuesday.

Arrangemnts are much the same as they were for the big game here two years ago. The New York club will take over the allotments of the tickets and all the details of arrangements. The relief funds of the army and navy are each to receive $12,000, and about 25,000 tickets will be given to the two academies for distribution among themselves. The New York club plans to reserve about 15,000 tickets for sale.

Secretary J. B. Foster will have full charge of the ticket arrangements.

PRINCETON TO MEET DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Princeton's varsity basketball team meets Dartmouth College here tonight in the first of their two championship games in the Intercollegiate Basketball League series of 1915 and the Orange and Black is confident of being able to improve its present percentage in the standing by taking a victory from the Green.

Dartmouth has been showing some improvement in its playing of late, and as the Green will be playing on their home court, it should be a very interesting game, especially as Dartmouth held the strong Yale team to a 31 to 29 point score last Saturday.

CHICAGO PLANS FOOTBALL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Spring football practise will be made strenuous at the University of Chicago, Coach A. A. Stagg indicated on his return to the campus after six weeks in Florida. Extra efforts will have to be made in the spring to build up the fall football team because of the poor quality of gridiron material last fall's freshman class brought out.

Coach Stagg as usual will handle the track team, O. H. Page taking care of baseball and basketball.

TWO MORE REPORT FOR HARVARD NINE

Two football men turned out with the battery candidates of the Harvard baseball team, bringing the number of pitchers warming up in the cage up to 15. J. A. Gilman '16, the tackle, and C. C. Felton '16, who substituted at end last fall, reported. Coach Sexton is disappointed with the number of men who have turned out for catchers, but four having reported. He will issue another call today.

UMPIRE RIGLER SIGNS

NEW YORK—Secretary J. A. Heydler of the National league announces that he has received the signed contract of Umpire Charles Rigler, thus completing the league's staff of umpires for 1915.

SCHOOLBOY MEET ONE WEEK FROM THIS SATURDAY

J. D. Hutchins of Milton Academy Only Entry Received, Although Record List Is Looked For—B. A. A. Offers Trophy

While Manager G. V. Brown expects a record entry for the twenty-sixth annual Boston Athletic Association indoor schoolboy meet in the Mechanics building on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27, up to the present time but one individual entry has been received. J. D. Hutchins of Milton Academy has entered the one-mile run. Hutchins is a junior member of the B. A. A., and has been doing excellent work in the distance run for the past two years.

A big feature of the meet will be the relay races, and teams are looked for from nearly 40 schools, many of which have signified their intentions of entering, although the names of the boys who will make up the teams have not as yet been submitted. Phillips Exeter Academy will be represented, while several other preparatory schools will send teams. Drawings for the races between the teams will be made by Manager Brown next Wednesday afternoon.

Other schools that are expected to send teams are Worcester Academy, Willston Academy, Dean Academy, Worcester high, Natick high, Lawrence high, Arlington high, Winchester high, Powder Point school, Waban school, Quincy high, Noble and Greenough school, Volkman school, Lynn Classical high, Boston English high, Boston Latin, Revere high, Cambridge Latin, Brookline high, Newton high, Worcester high, Stone school, Providence Technical high, Lowell high, Mechanics Arts high, Concord high, Medford, Malden high, Groton school, St. Mark's school, Boston College high, Roxbury Latin, Dedham high, Rindge technical high, Hyde Park high and Needham high.

That Harvard will be represented by a varsity relay team to run against the Boston A. A. quartet was definitely announced by Manager Brown. He stated that he had received a letter from the Harvard manager saying that they would send a team, but as to what men would run no information was given. Bingham and Capper are members of the glee club which is to sing in New York that night, and they may not be able to run. The B. A. A. team has not yet been named, but will probably be Burns, Rose, Caldwell and Halpin.

Eight events will be contested beside the relay races, all of them without handicap. They are as follows: Forty-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1000-yard run, one-mile run, 45-yard hurdle race, running high jump and the 16-pound shot put. Each school will be allowed to enter three men in each event, except in the 1000-yard and one mile runs, in which two men can be entered, but only one can run in the event.

The meet is open to any school in New England that is a member of the Interscholastic Association. No one will be allowed to compete who is over 20 years of age. Three prizes will be awarded in each event.

A silver cup has been offered by the B. A. A. for the school scoring the greatest number of points in the meet. The cup is to be competed for every year for five years, and will be held each year by the school winning it that year. At the end of five years the school having scored the greatest total number of points will retain the cup. Each year the names of the winners, the points and the events will be inscribed on the trophy.

Points are scored as follows: Five points to the winner of each event, except the relay races, three to the second and one point to the third. In the relay races five points will be given to the team making the best time, 4½ points to the team making the second-best time and one half point less to the teams finishing according to the time made.

WESLEYAN BEATS N. Y. U.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University defeated New York University at basketball Tuesday night in Fairweather gymnasium, by the score of 28 to 18. The game was fast for the first 10 minutes; after that Wesleyan took the lead and held it.

N. Y. AMERICAN PITCHERS WORK

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Scout Joseph Kelley and five of the New York American league recruit pitchers had their first workout here Tuesday.

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THE HOME FORUM

George Peabody House, Peabody, Massachusetts

In the story of George Peabody's career it is noticeable that his success, at many separate points, was the result of surmounting some peculiar obstacle. For instance, as a boy, he found arithmetic the most harassing of all his studies. Yet he worked hard at the simple problems in dollars and cents that were so easy to his fellows, and later outdistanced them all on that very road. The warlike courage that had distinguished men of his name ever since the time of the traditional British chieftain who served Queen Boadicea, expressed itself in the humbly-born American as an intrepidity of attack upon the special difficulties that lay along the more peaceable ways of finance.

Equally remarkable as a financier and a philanthropist, the latter character seems to have been the result of intention and intelligent self-discipline quite as much as the former. He was not naturally a giver, any more than he was naturally "good at figures," yet he gave with his own hand the larger part of his wealth, which was great in that day of moderate fortunes. It has been said regarding him,—"A life of saving was transmuted, sublimed, into a life of giving;" and this development was but another illustration of the great saying: "A little child shall lead them." For it is related that when asked which he enjoyed most, making money or giving it away, he answered that he had found the giving a struggle at first, and that it was not entirely otherwise until he went into the homes he had built for the poor of London, and there saw the children so happy. "Then," he said, "I began to find out it was pleasanter to give money away than to make it."

Quite in consonance with the motive thus indicated was the modesty and simplicity that marked his career even when he became a great London banker and renowned philanthropist. His financial operations were never spectacular, his charity was dispensed unostentatiously, and with as little circumstance as was possible in the case of such large and varied benefactions. Honors such as are usually reserved for statesmen and soldiers came to this plain citizen, born in the little Massachusetts village of South Danvers, since named Peabody, who received all his formal education from the village school, and who started upon his business career at the age of eleven, as shop boy to a grocer, with honesty and thrift as his only capital.

From the Arctic seas where Peabody Land commemorates his part in the Kane expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, to the far south where his gift of three million dollars for the education of poor children is still providing teachers, up and down the land in college halls and in institutes for the advancement of the people, his name is spoken with the deference rightly due to a royal giver.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S POETRY

"Mr. Arnold to those who cared for him at all, was the most useful poet of his day. He lived much nearer us," writes Augustine Birrell in "Res Judicatare," "than poets of his distinction usually do. He was neither a prophet nor a recluse. He lived neither above us nor away from us. There are two ways of being a recluse—a poet may live remote from men, or he may live in a crowded street but remote from their thoughts. Mr. Arnold did neither, and consequently his verse tells and tingles. None of it is thrown away. His readers feel that he bore the same yoke as themselves. Theirs is a common bondage with him. Beautiful, surpassingly beautiful some of Mr. Arnold's poetry is, but we seize upon the thought first and delight in the form afterwards." "This union of thought, substantive thought, with beauty of form—of strength with elegance, is rare. I doubt very much whether Mr. Arnold ever valued the devotedness his verse inspired in the minds of thousands of his countrymen and countrywomen, both in the old world and the new." "Mr. Arnold's poetry has been found full of consolation. It would have been strange if it had not been. It is

"'No stretched metre of an antique song,'

"but quick and to the point." "Mr. Arnold was a genuine Wordsworthian—being able to read everything Wordsworth ever wrote except 'Vandracour and Julia.' The influence of Wordsworth upon him was immense, but he was enabled, by the order of his mind, to reject with the heartiest good will the cloudy pantheism which robs so much of Wordsworth's best verse of the heightened charm of reality, for after all poetry, like religion, must be true, or it is nothing." "What gives Arnold's verse its especial charm is his grave and manly sincerity. He is a poet without artifice or sham. He does not pretend to find all sorts of meanings in all sorts of things." "In the meantime this much is plain, that there is no consolation in non-coincidence with fact, and no sweetness which does not chime with experience. Therefore, those who have derived consolation from Mr. Arnold's noble verse may take comfort. Religion, after all, observes Bishop Butler in his tremendous way, is nothing if it is not true. The same may be said of the poetry of consolation."

Uses of a Text-Book

William T. Harris, long United States commissioner of education, says in a book on education that American educators have blundered upon what may be defended as the correct method of teaching, namely the text-book method, and continues: "It has the advantage of making one independent of his teacher; you can take your book wherever you please. You cannot do that with the great lecturer, neither can you question him as you can the book . . . and it is true that nearly all the great teachers have embodied their ideas in books." Mr. Harris, however, warns his readers against the possibility in text-book education of verbatim, parrot-like recitation, without understanding.

Courtesy of the Heart

There is a courtesy of the heart; it is allied to love. From it springs the purest courtesy in the outward behavior. —Goethe.

Procrastination

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any.—Dr. Johnson.

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DIVINE HELP ALWAYS AVAILABLE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE never ceases to proclaim the availability of divine help. It is calling it aloud to the world, and will continue to do so until mankind has been taught how to obtain it and how to make use of it, not only when in trouble, but when in joy as well. When Mrs. Eddy, the Founder of the Christian Science movement, which has now reached round the globe, penned the following words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 12), she struck a blow at the credulity of mere petitionary prayer, from which it is reeling still:

"The common custom of praying for the recovery of the sick finds help in blind belief, whereas help should come from the enlightened understanding."

The world stands weeping over its sorrows and sufferings and sins; its tears seem to drop unheeded, its sighs to be unheard, and its petitions, although raised oftimes in agony, are apparently all to no purpose. It is not stating it at all too strongly to say that to the vast majority of men there is practically no indication that God helps them in time of distress. They might as well have prayed to an idol of stone or an image of brass for all the good that seems to have resulted. Christian Science readily admits this, and even goes further and says: "It is a cause for profound thankfulness that things are even so well as they are, when we have prayed so blindly."

That divine help is at hand is recognized beyond all doubt by patriarch and prophet as the Bible records show. It was Isaiah who cried, "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear." And Jesus the Christ was continually, during his ministry, declaring that "the Father" is always by the side of His children. One of his most striking utterances, which conveyed at the same time the condition which made the help possible, was: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." What confronts us is the fact that divine help is ever at hand, help for every trial, every struggle, that we may chance to encounter. The question becomes then, how may all men avail themselves of it?

Now it is absurd to think that we have to learn to be intelligent and to use this intelligence in the everyday affairs of life, but in the matter of the use of divine power we are not required to exercise our reason, but simply have to entreat. What cannot be forgotten is that God, who is infinite intelligence, needs no enlightenment about anything. He knows all that can be known. He understands all that can be understood. On page 304 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man." In these sentences she uses the synonym, divine Principle, for God, and throughout her writings divine Principle is understood in this way. It is a most expressive term, because it causes us to associate in our minds all spiritual activity with its source and to understand God as the animating, sustaining Spirit or intelligent Mind of all reality.

Men and women are constantly using principles. They work out practically as rules. The tasks of the household, the cooking, the needlework, the cleaning-up processes, are never satisfactorily done if unmethodically done. And she is a poor housewife who allows her domain to be swayed by haphazard and not by thoughtful and judicious rule. Every business man knows the value of principles; and knows, too, how necessary it is to obey them. They simply sway the existence of men. The grasping of a new one may mean a great advance in the civilization of the world. This is what happened when James Watt discovered the power of steam and applied it to his rudimentary steam engine in the cellars of Glasgow University. It has brought America weeks nearer Europe, and there is not an industry of any moment it has not changed almost beyond recognition. It was the principle of the coherer that made available the Hertzian ether waves whereby communication can be made over thousands of miles through space.

There is not a bridge constructed until after the dimensions of every part of its structure have been calculated on the principles underlying mechanics and its plan lies in symbol in its designer's drawings. It is the same whatever direction we turn. It will be readily admitted that all such principles had first to be discovered before they could be put into practise; and it is of no value to any one simply to know that such and such a principle exists; the principle of the power of steam had to be applied, and most intelligently applied before the steam engine could be driven. It is precisely the same with the divine Principle. Humanity knew nothing of divine Principle. It had first to be discovered, its action had to be understood; and then, having been understood, it could be applied.

Christian Science discovers God to our apprehension as the Supreme Being who is infinite intelligence, goodness, Truth, Life and Love. Christian Science teaching shows that all evil is the result of ignorance of God. It points out clearly that the carnal mind is not and cannot be in touch with the divine Principle of harmony, for the carnal mind is at enmity with God. With the logic of absolute Science it shows that that which is without Principle is without reality. If one would be free from some troublesome ailment then one must come to understand that the divine Principle is the principle of health and that laws of health are laws of spiritual understanding. There is no principle underlying sickness, which is an inharmonious state of mind made manifest generally on the body. God, being perfect, originated nothing inharmonious or imperfect. To grasp this great truth even feebly will relieve sickness often most markedly. The clearer it becomes, the more quickly will the sickness vanish. Mrs. Eddy called all sickness illusion or a dream-consciousness, in the light of God's perfection. When it is understood as such, it no longer becomes hopeless but simply an erroneous mental condition to be destroyed by spiritual truth.

Divine Principle is infinite, hence its omnipresent availability. It is altogether good, and so evil has neither permanence nor power. Here again we apply divine Principle to overcome so-called evil when we know the all-powerfulness of good. Divine Principle also manifests itself as Love, and we apply it to destroy all that is unkind, unloving, unjust, impure, by knowing that divine Love alone has existence and power. Let the one who reads these lines admit for an instant that God is infinite, is Truth and Love, and if he realize even in a slight degree what his admission implies, he will be utterly illogical if he asserts again, in the absolute sense, that anything apparently the opposite to God has any reality, identity or power.

Thus it has come about that Christian Science, by declaring God's allness and the unreality of all unlike good, has discovered that God is divine Principle, and when this great truth is understood divine help is found to be ever at hand.

The Scriptures

It belongs to the nature of the Bible that it was written for all men of every time, and for all the experience of each single human heart.—Tholuck.

Two Great National Charters

In "The Development of Hungarian Constitutional Liberty" Count Julius Andrassy gives an interesting comparison of the two great charters, the Magna Charta of England, and the Golden Bull of Hungary:

"During a period of 150 years the Norman and Saxon races became reconciled to one another through the uniting influence of common work and service. As this reconciliation progressed the nation felt less and less need of the monarchy, and bore its rule with less good-will. The different classes of the community were working together under the leadership of the king, and a kind of alliance sprang up between them. Common oppression awoke the spirit of common resistance. The aristocracy was eager to secure the support of the lower classes, while these, on the other hand, gladly accepted the nobles as their leaders. The demands of the various orders of the community became harmonized, and led to the formation of a national program. The fruit of this alliance was Magna Charta." "Its aim was to protect society and its customs from the arbitrary will of kings, and it added immensely to personal security by establishing the principle that no one should be imprisoned without trial. These features gave the Charter historical importance and made it a turning point in the history of European liberty, for it embodied the two fundamental principles on which personal and national liberty is based."

The Golden Bull "contrasts with Magna Charta in that it was designed to strengthen the king's power as well as to assure to the privileged classes their rights. It determined the rights of the nation in accordance with tradition in respect to military service, taxation, inheritance, and the administration of justice." "It sought to defend the monarchy from the greatest danger which then threatened it, the lawlessness of the great nobles, and to insure that the momentary folly or weakness of the king should not endanger the constitution itself." "One of the most difficult problems of statecraft is to harmonize liberty with order. How many great nations are still struggling with this problem, and how many nations in the past have come to grief because of their inability to solve it. It is to the lasting credit of the Hungarians that as early as the thirteenth century they were careful of this twofold interest, and that even in the moment of victory the nobles did not forget the interests of the state, but endeavored to strengthen the monarchy. In acting thus they displayed so much wisdom and patriotism as to rise above the creators of Magna Charta, that Charter so much admired by the whole of Europe. Only in one point does the Hungarian fall short of the English Charter, but that one shortcoming had many grave consequences. Magna Charta is superior to the Golden Bull in that it forbade the demanding of the usual military aids without the consent of the national council. The Golden Bull did not confer such a right upon the Hungarian council, and it gave the nobility immunity from taxation. In England, the relations between the State and the various classes of the community were established upon a just foundation, and custom was replaced by definite laws, which proved the country's chief defense against the king in later times, when the monarchical power had a regular paid army at its command. In Hungary, some centuries later, Count Stephan Szechenyi and Louis Kossuth had to repair the defect in the constitution, after the country had endured untold sufferings, from which England had been saved by her Charter." "The Golden Bull is a mighty national achievement, restoring the ancient national liberty. Its plan embraces the main interests of all the estates of the realm. In that respect it is unique, and ranks higher than Magna Charta. It does not disturb the harmony of national life by favoring one class or interest too much. Like the English Charter, the Golden Bull aims only at the restoration of ancient rights." "Both Charters summed up the achievements of the past in the direction of freedom. Both had been made necessary by repeated offenses against the law."

From "The Story of a Summer Day"

The time so tranquil is and still,
That nowhere shall ye find
Save on a high and barren hill
An air of peeping wind.

Calm is the deep and purple sea,
Yea, smoother than the sand;
The waves, that weltering wont to be,
Are stable like the land.

. . . . . .

The flourishes and fragrant flowers,
Through Phoebus' fostering heat
Refreshed with dew and silver showers,
Cast up an odor sweet.

. . . . . .

The gloaming comes, the day is spent:
The sun goes out of sight;
And painted is the occident
With purple sanguine bright.

The scarlet nor the golden thread,
Who would their beauty try,
Are nothing like the color red
And beauty of the sky.

—Alexander Hume (1600).

The Kingdome of Japonia of the 16th Century

(From "The Firste Booke of Relations of Moderne States" Harleian MS8.)

Japonia may be said to be, as it were, a bodye of many and sundry Ilandes, of all sorts of bignesse; which Iles, as they are separated in situation from the rest of the whole worlde, so are they, in like maner, inhabited of people, most different from all others, both for maners and customes. They are divided asunder, with the armes of the sea; and for most parte with little channels, as the Iles Maldinae are in the Indian sea, or, as the Iles Hebrides and Orcades, which lye in the northern seas, are. They contain 66 kyngdomes, which are distributed and devided into three principall members of Japonia. Of which members, one conteneth nyne realms, the second foure; and the third fiftie-three. Fyve of these kyngdomes are more noble and famous than the rest: Coquinai, where the famous cytie of Meacum is seene; and it happeneth far the most parte, that he that obteyneth the dominion of these fyve kingdomes getteth the whole empire of Japonia. . . . The inhabitantes shewe a notable witte, . . . They take greate and diligent care lest, either in worde or deede, they shoulde shewe . . . dulnesse of mynde. . . . They covet exceedinglye honour and praise. For gravitie and curtesie they give not place to the Spaniardes. They are generally affable and full of compliments. They are very punctuall in the entertaining of strangers, of whom they will curiously inquyre even tryfles of forreyne people, as of their maners and such like thinges. . . . The most parte of them that dwell in cyties can write and reade. They only studie martiall feates and are delighted in armes.

Theire buyldinges are for the most parte of tymber, for the mediterranean countreys hath almost no stonne, and it aboundethe with trees very fytte for buyldinges, amongst which there are cedars that growe to a marvelous height and bignesse. At Falcata there is a wood of pine trees neere about three mile square, which is all the summer time swept and kept so cleane, that you shall hardly see any small twig, boughe, or leafe, under the trees, and the trees stand so close together, that you may solace and recreate yourselfe there at all houres of the day. . . . In the midst of it there is a great pagod, or church, very richly adorned with . . . all sortes of curious carved workes. Yet be they cunninge workers in stone. Ozechya, the most famous castle that the emperour hath, or that is within the empire, is of an extraordinarie bignesse, and compassed round with three severall walls. The castle of Edo is likewise walled and moated, having some few ordnance on it. At Crates and Falcata there are likewise castles, both walled and moated; the circumference of each of them being more about two miles. The chiefe noblemen of these kyngdomes have houses within the castle walls to come and live there, either at the king's or their own pleasures. Within each of those castles there is a storehouse kept ordinarily full of ryce, which may serve for their provision at all occasions and needs.

Arthur Hugh Clough in America

In a letter written during his visit to America in 1852, and now published in "Prose Remains," Arthur Hugh Clough gives a glimpse of Emerson's Concord surroundings. "Here I am an established Bostonian," he says. "Friday, arrived at sunset; found Thackeray already at this hotel, and that I had been inquired for. Supped with Thackeray and Co. and went to bed.

"Saturday—Lady Lyell takes me to the Ticknors; go to De Howe's office, close by here, and see him; presently in comes young Mr. Norton; and afterwards Mrs. Howe." Mr. Clough tells of being "introduced" at the Athenaeum, and later he dines "at the hotel, at the 'Ladies Ordinary,' with Thackeray and the Lyells; then lionize with Thackeray and his friend Crowe through the streets, till it is time to go off to the railway, which at 6:45 carries me off to Concord, to Emerson."

"Sunday—Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. Breakfast at 8 displays two girls and a boy, the family. Dinner at 2:30. Walk with Emerson to a wood with a prettyish pool. Concord is very bare (so is the country in general); it is a small sort of village, almost entirely of wood houses, painted white, with Venetian blinds, green outside, with two white wooden churches—one with a stone facade of Doric columns, however. Emerson's ancestor brought his congregation here from Gloucestershire (I think) in the year 1635. There are some American elms, of a weeping kind, and sycamores; i. e., planes; but the wood is mostly pine—white pine and yellow pine—somewhat scrubby, occupying the tops of the low banks, and marshy hay land between, very brown now. A little brook runs through to the Concord river. At 6:30 tea and Mr. Thoreau; and presently Mrs. Ellery Channing, Miss Channing and others. . . . Alas! I have not seen a garden yet in Massachusetts. Emerson's little girl, however, brought in some small 'pensées,' which she called 'lady's delights,' and some other little things that did for flowers."

The White-Throated Sparrow

Hark! 't is our Northern Nightingale
that sings
In far-off, leafy cloisters, dark and cool,
Flinging his flute-notes bounding from
the skies!

. . . . . .

Up in yon tremulous mist where morning wakes
Illimitable shadows from their dark
abodes,
Or in this woodland glade tumultuous
grown
With all the murmurous language of
the trees,
No blither presence fills the vocal space.
The wandering rivulets dancing through
the grass,
The gambols, low or loud, of insect-life,
The cheerful call of cattle in the vales,
Sweet natural sounds of the contented
hours,—
All seem less jubilant when thy song
begins.
Deep in the shade we lie and listen
long;
For human converse well may pause,
and man
Learn from such notes fresh hints of
praise,
That upward swelling from thy grateful tribe
Circles the hills with melodies of joy.

—A. West.

The Mother of Colonel Hutchinson

A delightful description of the mother of Colonel Hutchinson, who in the seventeenth century was governor of Nottingham and member of the long parliament, occurs in the "Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson" by his wife Lucy Hutchinson:

"She was a lady of as noble a family as any in the country, . . . embellished with the best education those days afforded; and above all had such a generous virtue joined with attractive sweetness, that she captivated the hearts of all that knew her. She was pious, liberal, courteous, patient, kind above an ordinary degree, ingenuous to all things she would apply herself to; and notwithstanding she had had her education at court, was delighted in her own country habitation, and managed all her family affairs better than any of the homespun housewives, that had been brought up to nothing else. She was a most affectionate wife, a great lover of her father's house. . . . She was a wise and bountiful mistress in her family, a blessing to her tenants and the neighbourhood. . . . The stories I have received of her . . . were worthy of a large chronicle, and a better recorder than I can be; I shall therefore draw again the . . . curtain before that image which I have ventured to look at a little, but dare not undertake to discover to others."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915

Opening of the Panama-Pacific Fair

NEWS comes from San Francisco to the effect that the Panama-Pacific international exposition is practically in readiness for the opening of its gates to the public on Saturday next, Feb. 20, the date fixed by act of Congress. This fact is in itself auspicious, and it affords an opportunity to say here that, from the inception of the enterprise to the present, its promoters and managers have been uniformly prompt and punctilious in the discharge of their obligations. That the exposition will be ready for the reception of visitors on the opening day does not mean, of course, that it will be complete in all of its details; this could be the case only if all the details were under the absolute control of the directors; governments, states and private exhibitors must be reckoned with always, and one of the greatest problems to be dealt with in the carrying out of an undertaking of this kind arises from the difficulty of holding the contributing forces to their task.

The eleven great palaces and the festival hall, which form the most striking and spectacular of the architectural attractions of the fair, have been completed for weeks, and exhibits are being installed within them by night and by day; but some of the foreign buildings and some of the state pavilions are still in need of finishing touches. This will not surprise those who are familiar with the experience of other great expositions, nor will it disappoint them. There will be attractions enough to consume all the time the average visitor will have at his disposal. Every one of the main features of the exposition, it is understood, will be complete, and there is reason to believe that, with regard to unfinished minor features, the San Francisco exposition on Saturday will be weeks in advance of the earlier expositions in Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis on their respective opening days.

Arrangements have been made on a magnificent scale for the opening exercises. These will extend over an entire week. Saturday has been proclaimed a legal state holiday by Gov. Hiram W. Johnson; on that day there is to be a carnival procession in which 200,000 persons representative of all the nations of the globe are to participate; there are to be bell ringing and whistle blowing; there are to be illuminations and fireworks; and on succeeding days, until the entire machinery of the exposition shall be in operation, dedications of the various national and state buildings will be incidents of special interest.

So far as may be seen, the outlook for the fourth of the universal expositions held under the auspices of the United States government, as regards both the intrinsic merits of the enterprise and public appreciation of its merits, is propitious. There should be a general turning of the tide of pleasure travel toward the American West this year.

Invasion of Privacy Condemned

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD of the New York Evening Post, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison and son of Henry Villard, has been talking to students in the University of Kansas school of journalism on some of the infelicities—to use no stronger word—of journalism in the United States. As a frequent speaker at public meetings and as a director of several important civic organizations he has occasion to watch the quality of the reports of his own and other men's speeches and of the narratives furnished the public of the workings of societies in which he is interested. His verdict is that nothing is injuring the standing of the press of the country more today than the inaccuracy of the work done by reporters. Responsibility for the condition, if it exists, rests with the superiors whom the reporters serve; for a discipline can be imposed that will insure accuracy provided either managing editors or the public insist on having it. The public's power lies in its ability to select between the accurate and the inaccurate paper.

Mr. Villard did not stop with a plea for more accuracy in reporting news, domestic or general, personal or corporate. He made the budding Kansas journalists see that contemporary methods go far beyond professional needs or social rights in exploitation of the doings of individuals and in invasion of privacy, a process not tolerated by the law or by public opinion in any other civilized land when carried to the degree practised by many journalists of the United States. In some communities the press is party to what is virtually social blackmail, preservation by individuals and families of rights formerly assumed to be inviolable now being possible only on the basis of paying tribute to journalistic brigands.

Of course where such organizations as journalists may have for promoting professional interests do their duty, offenders of this type at least lose professional caste, however free they are from legal prosecution. But it is from this latter source, we believe, that relief will come some day through action begun in lower courts and finally carried to the highest tribunal, which will test the assumed superior rights of the journalist to probe where he will, print what he will and pillory the innocent with the guilty.

Litigation is not the remedy. Resolute personal action by persons whose rights have been outraged by the journalistic offenders, can count, and has done so when tried. President Wilson last year served notice on the managing editors of the country through the Washington correspondents that he would go to the limit in protecting himself and his family—but especially his family—from those who had begun to intrude where no pressman had a right to peer, much less explore. His warning was effective.

Against a Progressive Postal Policy

FEW movements in the United States are at present more persistent in a quiet way than that which has for its object the checking of the nation's progressive postal policy. For when all is said by critics of the postoffice department, and even when a great deal of the criticism is admitted to be just, the fact remains that the postal policy of the nation is progressive. Within a few years the rural free delivery, the savings bank and the parcel delivery systems have been added to postal conveniences. All three of these are opposed by a very active element in the population, and there is evidence sufficient to prove that this opposition is well organized and equipped.

Attention has heretofore been directed to the fact that whenever economy is proposed in congressional appropriations, always and immediately somebody arises with a motion to strip the rural free delivery of some part of its usefulness. The parcel post likewise is held up, despite figures to the contrary, as a drain on the public, but oftener as an invasion of private enterprise. Certain members of Congress even talk of making the parcel post an issue in 1916. But perhaps the most insidious plan of attack upon the postal service as it stands today is that carried on for the ostensible purpose of obtaining a lower rate of first-class postage for the people. It has just been announced that the Penny Postage League is to press its claims more determinedly than ever upon the next Congress.

Anything done to impair the rural free delivery service, it may be taken for granted, will arouse the opposition of the rural population to branches of the service of special interest and importance to town and city dwellers. The urban and suburban carrier system should be strengthened rather than weakened, but necessary improvements in this respect will not be likely to come if the rural free delivery service is reduced. Nothing would afford those opposed to the savings and parcel branches a better opportunity for promoting their propaganda than the adoption of penny postage and the creation thereby of a tremendous deficit in the postoffice department. With an annual loss of millions in the operation of the service to point to, it would be a comparatively easy matter to urge the abandonment of rural free delivery, postal savings and parcel post.

There is necessity for greater efficiency in the postal service. Every one of its branches calls for more faithful and skilful direction and supervision. The service must be removed bodily out of politics and away from political contact. But, at its worst, the postoffice department is an object lesson in public ownership, control and operation, and as such, if for no other reasons, and they are numerous, it should be protected and upheld by a people who have suffered much and are still suffering much from private mismanagement of public utilities. The enemies the postoffice service has made should recommend it highly to right-thinking citizens.

Coordination of School and College

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE has just added to its faculty a professor trained by President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College, whose chief business it will be to teach and practise a theory of education that will bind the public schools of New Hampshire to the college by a carefully wrought out administrative policy of coordination, in which the state board of education with its progressive superintendent will be a willing participant. Thus will begin a natural evolution that seems bound in time to make Dartmouth virtually, if not nominally, a state university, and that will give the Granite state in due time a consistent democratic scheme of education. The process will be the easier, and therefore swifter, because New Hampshire is fortunate in not having to choose between rival claimants among colleges for the right to become in effect a state university. The corresponding problem, when Massachusetts or Connecticut comes to deal with it, will apparently be much more difficult.

When, generally speaking, privately supported colleges have settled this matter of the status of the secondary schools and have established a working method by which the two groups can operate most effectively for cultural, vocational and civic ends, they will have accomplished only half of the task that confronts them. On the other side of the college stands the graduate or professional school, making its demands for unity of policy and insisting upon collegiate cooperation to facilitate earlier opportunities in specialization, and demanding collegiate cooperation to shorten the period of education for a definite calling. It is because the pressure on the college is from below and from above simultaneously that the stoutest champions of the college deem the present choices of future policy so important. At Dartmouth the situation is simpler because there are no attached graduate or professional schools. The pressure which it has to meet is from the people of the state and from the popularly supported and controlled secondary schools.

In passing, it is opportune to call attention to the splendid success that Dartmouth College is having in the development of winter sports for its students and teachers and in making the town of Hanover a center for competitions such as Europe has long had, and Canada for a briefer time, but which the United States has not seen carried out on any such extensive scale. It will be interesting to watch the influence of this success as it is imitated by colleges with like conditions.

Alabama Takes Action on Advertising

OVER the veto of the state's Governor the Legislature of Alabama has made illegal the publication in newspapers and magazines of advertisements placed to induce sales of liquors. The veto set forth arguments against the constitutionality of such legislation. The Legislature replied by action, which in turn will lead to litigation and a judicial decision on the issue of law involved, a decision that will be as eagerly awaited by the press as by the advertisers whose business announcements have been made lawless and criminal under the new statute. Alabama, being a high license state, the logical argument that what a state prohibits cannot be advertised within it, can, it would seem, hardly be raised by champions of law, pertinent as the argument is in states where prohibition prevails.

Viewed in its broader and less technical aspects this new law is interesting because it reflects rising popular interest in the relation of the press to community welfare. When a publisher of a newspaper, conforming to his own standard of right and of public responsibility, or to the will of an aroused and enlightened local public opinion, or to a law of this prohibitory kind, ceases to mediate between the vender and the consumer, he lessens the opportunity of the trader to dispose of his stock.

At present the ethical renaissance among professional advertising men, who act as middlemen between buyers and sellers, has not gone far enough to lead them to declare unitedly against handling liquor business. But individuals among them, and some of them leaders in the calling, are so casting their influence. The number of advertisers who decline to vend their goods through publicity mediums in which such advertisements find place is increasing steadily and rapidly. So also is the number of publishers and owners of periodicals that refuse to accept what they believe is "tainted business." They discriminate, as between advertisements offered them, on the ground of refusal to be party to anything that is harmful to their fellow men. If such discrimination at first means pecuniary loss they accept it as a part of the cost of rectitude.

If collective, state action of this discriminating kind penalizing publicity given to a specific form of business is upheld by the courts as well as by public opinion it will be apparently on the same ground that lotteries, fraudulent banking and mining schemes and other forms of business have been put under the ban of law and press censorship and exclusion from the mails during recent years. The good of the greatest number will be set above the cupidities and unmorality, to put it no more strongly, of the few. Once the state begins to deal with a business in a regulative way it is bound to consider the modes of that trade for increasing its volume and making itself known.

Woman in the English School

WHILST a change has come over the universities of Oxford and Cambridge such as has not been witnessed for nearly 300 years, there are signs of a possible revolution in the teaching world of England. How great has become the alteration in the life of the universities during the past six months will be gathered from the fact that several colleges have less than 20 per cent of their undergraduates in residence. In order to find a parallel to the present situation it is necessary to go back to the days of the great rebellion, when the crown levied toll upon the college valuables, and Oxford was given up to troops.

If the change in the life of England's secondary schools has not been so marked, it is nevertheless one which has within it the seeds of a permanent revolution in the educational traditions of these schools. The departure of so many masters for the front may have far-reaching results. The Association of University Women Teachers has already received numerous applications for women to take the vacant places on depleted staffs. By coeducationalists the value of women on the staffs of schools has long been recognized, and in coeducation schools the ability of women not only to teach mathematics, English, modern languages, and natural science equally well with men, but to maintain discipline and manage classes with even less difficulty than men, has been amply proved.

It will be of peculiar interest to see the result of the situation which has arisen, and whether the present adjustment will be one of a permanent nature. Superficially viewed the want which has arisen appears to be a new one. Educationalists, who are not hide-bound by tradition, will see in it the realization of a need that has always existed for the due completion of the corporate existence of school life. If school life is a microcosm of the life of the world, the share of woman's influence in it has hitherto been out of all proportion to its importance or value. The school is a miniature of the commonwealth, and no true progress can be made in the all-round development of character until woman's influence in the corporate life of the school is fully recognized and admitted. It has been very truly said that "a large part of education consists of social contacts." As a social group the school cannot fully attain its object until women are given a fuller share of partnership in what should be a common service to mankind; but it is difficult sometimes to stimulate men's imagination sufficiently to enable them to see that the main issue of school life is not instruction, but the elevation of society.

A Constructive Statesman

RETIREMENT of Elihu Root from the United States Senate, when the present Congress ceases to be, will not close his public career, for he has been selected to preside over the coming constitutional convention of the state of New York, and if the United States is to participate in any significant way in international conferences dealing with war, disarmament or arbitration, he is expected to be summoned to go as a delegate. But his leaving the Senate does imply probably that, so far as administrative and legislative federal tasks go, he is relinquishing the duty to new men.

The tributes to the exceptional capacity of this lawyer and public man, when he has the nation or a great cause as a client, first to envisage the task before him in a large and spacious way and then to provide the requisite law and administrative machinery for doing the work, have been many and conclusive. Successive presidents have leaned on him for advice and for definition of constructive policies safe to follow in settling controversies at home and abroad. He has been equally capable as a department administrator, putting an end to defects in the system followed previously, and bringing order out of chaos. Never, we believe, was a democracy, entering on the task of territorial expansion beyond seas and attaching to itself dependencies which were to be looked upon as territorial "wards" for which it was to become guardian, better served than by Mr. Root, as he shaped the course of events and drafted the laws under which Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines have been administered with differing degrees of wardship.

So, too, in such history as the United States has made in the field of closer juridical relations with the nations of Europe through conferences at The Hague, and by sharing in meetings of jurists that are masters in the field of international law, there has been, perhaps, no more influential personage than Mr. Root; while as for Pan-Americanism, he has had no superior in fostering its growth. The vision that James G. Blaine, as secretary of state, was the first to see and to proclaim, Mr. Root brought down out of the clouds and gave substantial shape.

It is when another aspect of this very able man's record is studied that an explanation is found for the fact that he never has seemed available for political posts dependent on the vote of citizens. His ability as a lawyer has been at the service of clients looked upon as hostile to the welfare of domestic society; and the people realizing this, neither he nor his party has cared to test what the verdict would be were he subjected to ante-election scrutiny and election-day judgment. The case is not unlike that of Daniel Webster, with his great gifts of intellect, his fine record in the department of state, and his vision of a great nation, but who, by reason of relations with the Whig aristocracy and the privileged interests of his time, and his failure to lead the popular cause of the North, missed the way to honors which he coveted and posts which he was equipped to fill.